

THE CALCUTTA JOURNAL,

OF

Politics and General Literature.

VI.]

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7. 1822.

[No. 293

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

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Politics of Europe.

We are still without an arrival from England, and the only News that has reached us from the other Presidencies, is contained in the following from Bombay:

Bombay, November 16, 1822.—The H. C. cruiser BENARES, Captain Maillard, from Bassadore, the 23rd Oct., arrived here on Thursday evening. We have been favored with a few minutes' personal of Frankfort Journals, received by her, down to the 26th June.

We are happy to say, that the accounts from Bassadore mention that the troops continue very healthy at that station.

Letters from Tabrezz of 1st September, mention that the Greeks were still in possession of the whole of the Morea, with the exception of some fortresses closely blockaded by them, and which must fall into their hands unless speedily relieved. That Napoli de Romana had capitulated, and that the united Turkish fleet consisting of 92 vessels had done nothing since the capture of Scio. The fleet remained at that island until the crews were infected with disease, and the Greeks at last managed to set fire to the Captain Pasha's vessel and blow her up together with the Captain Pasha and most of his crew. Two other line of battle ships were also materially injured; and the surviving commander returned to Tenedos, losing some of his smaller vessels, which separated and were captured by the Greek armed vessels.

The Turkish Fleet had since proceeded to the island of Tino, but from the wretched state of the ships, no successful results were expected.

The Porte had named Hospidars of Wallachia and Moldavia, and the Troops were gradually withdrawing from those provinces; these two points of the Russian ultimatum were considered as definitively settled. The others had been acceded to by the Porte; but the final execution had been deferred by her till the restoration of tranquillity. A congress was expected at Florence in the autumn.

A private letter dated Tabriz 6th Sept. 1822 alluding to the late victory obtained by the Persians over the Turks at Topruk Kulla, 5 marches from Erzarrow, and mentioned by us in our paper of the 2d inst. states that "the Turkish army composed of 65,000 men, commanded in chief by the Sir Asker of Erzarrow having under him the Pasha of Mesul and Moush, advanced from the former place in June, and on the 28th of that month arrived at Topruk Kulla, occupied by 150 Persian infantry; and although aided by an excellent train of Artillery, they had made no progress in reducing the place on the 2d August. On that day the Prince of Persia attacked them with 40,000 men: the action did not last more than an hour; the Turks were totally routed, leaving behind them the artillery (14 guns), all the camp equipage, carriage, and 20,000 rounds of artillery ammunition, about 10,000 tents, 500 prisoners, and 2000 killed. Unfortunately the cholera broke out in the Persian camp on the following day, and, in the three successive ones 1500 men having fallen victims to it, the army dispersed; which except for such an accident, might have over-run all Asia Minor."

We learn from Goa, that the armed ship St. JOHN MAGANIME had arrived there on the 17th October, from Lisbon and

Bahia. She left the former city on the 13th April, and was despatched by the Portuguese Government upon the receipt of information, by way of London, of the disturbances which occurred last year in Goa in the expulsion of the Conde do Rio Pardo and the subsequent counter revolution. She brings orders that the successor to the late Viceroy, Don Manoel de Camara, who had come out as Vice Roy to Goa with his family, by the appointment of the King, should assume the reins of Government as a temporary Governor, until the new orders and instructions regarding all the Portuguese possessions on this side of the Cape should have been resolved on: and which, it is said, were to be despatched a new frigate very shortly after the St. JOHN MAGANIME. In consequence of these orders, the three members of the late Provisional Junta or Government have vacated their seats, and Don Manoel de Camara, who was President of that Junta, is now Governor, and has remodelled the various departments of the Government, retaining however several of the party of the late Junta about him.

We have seen various Brazil Papers and Pamphlets, the latest dated 5th of June; and from them we infer, that the Brazilians with the Prince Regent at their head, are making every exertion towards rendering the Brazils an Independent Kingdom, with the separate Cortes of its own; leaving to the King of Portugal little more than a nominal sovereignty over it.

The packets for England to go by the LORD CASTLEREACH, Captain J. K. Durant, were closed yesterday evening, and the ship, we are informed, will certainly go to sea to-day.—*Bombay Courier.*

Ireland.—A second series of official papers, relating to the disturbed districts in Ireland, has just been printed, by order of the House of Commons. These documents consist of extracts from and copies of despatches from the Marquis of Wellesley to Mr. Secretary Peel, dated between the 1st and 21st ult., in which are included reports and statements made by various subordinate agents of Government, with respect to the actual condition of those places which were recently the theatre of lawless outrage.—Although the dates of the despatches are thus recent, their details go back to the middle of last February, and thus connect with those which were laid before Parliament at that period, and upon which the legislative measures were founded that have so energetically contributed to the restoration of comparative tranquillity. In a despatch of the 1st of May, after a detail of accounts from various quarters, many of which have appeared in the public prints, his Lordship says—

"The documents submitted to His Majesty's Government during the period of time to which I have referred (between the 16th February and the 29th April), will prove that the gentry of the county of Limerick, and many of that class in the county of Cork, were under the necessity of confining themselves to their houses after sunset, with the strictest precaution of personal security; whilst all those of the lower classes of society, who had manifested a disposition to obey the law, were compelled to relinquish their habitations and property to the domination of the prevailing rebellion against the authority of the State.

"Every principle of justice, policy, and humanity, required that this unhappily fixed order of violence should be overthrown; that the restraints audaciously imposed on obedience to the law

by criminals and by convicts should be removed; and that crime should be subjected to the penalties which it had so long inflicted upon innocence.

"These are the considerations which demanded the powers of the law, granted by the Legislature to the Executive Government of Ireland under the Insurrection Act. They who dared to be obedient to the law, were punished by the control of a predominant power, exercising lawless, cruel, and savage tyranny; this calamitous inversion of public order could not be corrected, until the populace should be compelled to abstain from persecuting the law, and those who submitted to it; and should be admonished, by the close visitation of lawful power, to observe the duties of domestic regularity and public peace.

"I have deemed it to be my duty to offer these observations to your judgment, for the purpose of explaining, that my principal object in suggesting to the wisdom of His Majesty's Government, the revival of the Insurrection Act, was to relieve those who faithfully obeyed the law, from the arbitrary power of those who wickedly violated it.

"You will remark, with satisfaction, the almost uninterrupted course of improvement in the condition of Limerick, under the firm and steady administration of the provisions of the law. The number of outrages sensibly diminished in every part of the country; until, at length, scarcely an instance of disorder was visible in those places where the disturbance had raged with the greatest violence. Nightly meetings of the populace ceased; even the system of menacing proclamations was relinquished; the people began to return to their ordinary labour; and the whole country assumed the appearance of tranquillity and good order. The favourable state of affairs has continued since the period of the adjournment of the Special Sessions, which took place on the 17th of April.

"Unfortunately, however, the greater part of the intelligence which I have received, concurs in representing the spirit and temper of the people of Limerick to be unaltered; and their disposition to lawless violence to be still unabated. It was not to be expected that a total change could be wrought in so short a space of time; and undoubtedly, the first symptom of an inclination towards improvement must always have been the cessation (although reluctant) of actual crime. The law, which, by salutary restraints, has produced this happy effect, has had the first foundation of orderly habits, which may probably produce permanent benefit in every mind not absolutely incorrigible.

"Although the general tenor of the reports which have reached me, certainly represents the temper of the people to be unchanged; for some districts, even among those which have been most disturbed, I have received authentic accounts of the rising symptoms of honest regret and shame for past misconduct, accompanied by a deep sense of the infatuated imbecility and weakness of the defeated projects of insurrection and outrage; some districts have remained faithful to the law, amidst the highest agitations of the surrounding country; and in these a sentiment of the most laudable pride has been generally manifested, and a just ambition to merit a continuance of the approbation and respect of the Government and the country.

"*Extract of a Despatch from the Marquis Wellesley, K. G. Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, to the Right Hon. Robert Peel, dated Dublin Castle, May 21, 1822.*

"Adverting to the documents now under your consideration, you cannot fail to observe with satisfaction the favourable results which have been produced in every part of Ireland, by the direct exercise and general operation of the powers of the law, which the wisdom of His Majesty's Government and of Parliament intrusted to the Lord Lieutenant, with such promptitude and honourable confidence in consequence of my early representations.

"The reports which I have received of the condition of all parts of the country down to this day, afford the strongest confirmation of the general tendency of affairs towards the restoration of public tranquillity. From Limerick, Mr. Sergeant Tor-

rens mentions, under date the 20th instant, 'that he has great satisfaction in stating, from every communication with the Magistrates and police officers, and from the reports received by Col. Thornton, that there is every reason to think the condition of the country to be much altered for the better.'

"Similar statements have been received from Cork, where the Special Sessions have been adjourned, with my permission, by Mr. Sergeant Lloyd. From Kerry, Mr. M'Cartney, who opened the Court of Special Sessions on the 15th instant, states on the 19th, that the situation of the country is much improved, and its tranquillity greatly restored; that the public roads are now perfectly safe; that the peasantry still retain the bulk of the arms plundered, and outrages not so atrocious as formerly are still occasionally committed in the country."

Paris Papers of Sunday, June 16.—The only intelligence they contain of any importance is from Spain, and that is not to be trusted.

Paris, June 16.—The accounts which we have received from Germany are of no importance, and furnish no document of a nature to clear up the affairs in the East.—*Constitutionnel.*

The Duchess of Gothland (Queen of Sweden) set out on Friday for Aix-la-Chapelle, to meet her son, Prince Oscar.

The certainty of the maintenance of peace was so great at Petersburgh, on the 24th May, that the exchange on Paris rose from 101 to 104; the exchange on London rose in a still greater proportion.—*Journal des Debats.*

Naples, May 30.—MM. De Medici and De Tommasi arrived here on the 24th, in the evening, and the report is circulated that the change of ministry will take place on St. Ferdinand's Day.

German Papers to the 12th of June.—*Frankfort, June 10.*—We have received the following from Vienna, June 3;—

"The accounts received from Petersburgh are very satisfactory. The Emperor Alexander has approved of the proposals made by our Cabinet, and the points in debate with Turkey may be considered as arranged.

The rise in our funds is considerable. As there is no idea of a new loan, the Metalliques will soon be very soon at 80.

The accounts from Constantinople continue to be pacific. The evacuation of the principalities, and the speedy nomination of Hospodars, are no longer doubtful."

Milan, June 3.—Her Imperial Highness the Archduchess, Vice Queen, was happily delivered of a Princess. Her Imperial Highness and the newborn Princess are doing well.

Berlin, June 2.—It is said that the Committee appointed to investigate the revolutionary intrigues lately discovered, has proposed, after examining the revolutionary correspondence now laid before it, to review the papers relative to the former investigation of similar intrigues, because in the papers lately found, there are various references to those seized three years ago. The documents also, relative to Dr. Jahn, which have been long in the hands of Superior the Tribunal at Breslau, are to be required back. Jahn has had for some months Colonel Von Bulow, as Commandant at Colberg, whom he found as Commandant at Custrin, when he was conveyed thither from Sqandau, and who kept him under great restraint. He, however, still receives his pension of 1000 dollars, and continues to employ himself in writing the *HISTORY OF THE THIRTY YEARS' WAR*. The sentence of the Heighforester Hiedemann, in the Tribunal of the Second Instance, has not yet been made known. It is generally believed it will be the same in the First Instance, by which he was condemned to be shot.

Munich, June 6.—In the act by which his Majesty has closed the second Session of the States of Bavaria, he assures them that he will endeavour to make good the deficiency in the receipts arising from the reduction of taxes, by economy in the expenses of administration, and that he has given his Ministers the most precise instructions to that effect.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, FRIDAY, JUNE 14, 1822.

SECOND READING OF THE ALIEN BILL.

Mr. PEEL moved the order of the day for the second reading of the Alien Bill. On the question that it be read a second time,

Sir JAMES MACINTOSH rose. He assured the house that no man who consulted his own satisfaction would think of addressing them at any length, with such a thin attendance of members, and particularly after its patience was nearly exhausted by the alarming nature of the subject which had occupied its attention for the greater part of the evening. They had been occupied in considering one of those unhappy contests, between different classes of the same community, some of whom were endeavouring to shift the burden from their own shoulders, on those of their neighbours. Such attempts, however unwise in their nature, still went to prove the extent of that misery, which could so goad men's minds as to make them assent to propositions which a little calm consideration would induce them to reject. Such subjects were calculated to excite the anxious attention of Parliament; but that upon which he now rose to address them possessed no such attraction; and particularly as it had been so frequently discussed within a few years. Still, however, alien bills had never been brought to this stage, and the grounds upon which they were introduced and defended, were so new and so various, that several of the former principles on which they were supported and opposed would now no longer apply. We had had systems of biennial alien bills (he did not know whether we had had any annual) introduced since the peace. In the year 1814 we were told, in the phraseology of a transition from war to peace, not to act so soon on principles of too great security. In 1816 an alien bill was defended on the ground that France, with 160,000 troops was still in an unsettled state. In 1818 we were told such a number of journalists and other emigrants were in the country as made it dangerous unless Government possessed the power of sending them off at pleasure. But it happened singularly enough that the government of France, within a few months of that period, as if to refute the statements made by their allies in that house, recalled all these emigrants to France, for the purpose, it would seem, of allowing them to carry on their schemes of conspiracy in the very metropolis of that country. In 1820 the measure was again renewed on the very reasonable apprehension that the Calabrians might assist in raising meetings at Manchester, and the Pargninos in disseminating sedition at Birmingham. But after that year the government of England determined to have done with these temporary pretexts—pretexts which were so frivolous that, on looking back at them with the retrospective eye of history, no one could help smiling at the willing simplicity of those who appeared to have been deceived by them. These pretexts had, however, one merit in them—they recognized the temporary nature of the bill, and acknowledged that it was a departure from the ancient policy of the country, which required to be justified by some statement of apparent danger. A new condition of things had now, however, arisen. The bill, though it was still enacted as a temporary, was now introduced as a permanent measure, and being so introduced he would contend that it was now in its principle perpetual. (cheers.) The question, therefore on which the house was called to decide, was this—whether they would allow that to be engravened on the constitution as a principle, which the folly of their ancestors had never deemed it necessary to enact, but which the wisdom of the present age thought it prudent and expedient to adopt. In the present stage of the measure, he should not take up much of their time in discussing its necessity, but should ground the principal part of his arguments upon the particular circumstances of the present times, as they affected its policy, justice, and humanity. Though he intended to say little upon the general objections to the bill—indeed he had been unanswerably urged upon former occasions—he should still take the opportunity of calmly and dispassionately recapitulating them. The first objection he had to the alien bill was, that it reduced to a complete state of slavery 25,000 foreigners, now resident in the British dominions. The second objection arose out of the first, and was this—that the slavery to which it reduced these foreigners, enured the people of this country to acts of oppression, and their rulers to acts of despotism; and thus it was one of the last measures that a wise minister ought to desire, or a free commonwealth ought to establish. (cheers.) These were objections which did not arise out of the abuse of the bill, but out of its very existence. The 3d objection which he had to it was, that the very knowledge of its existence—no matter whether it were abused or not—would prevent many illustrious victims of oppression from seeking refuge from it on the once hospitable shores of this island. They would not choose to trust to men, though they might be willing to trust to law: they would not choose to place confidence on will, though they might have no objection to place it upon principle. (cheers.) Supposing, however, that they thought fit to resort to this country, notwithstanding the laws which were passed to degrade them in it, how were they to be received? Why, on their very landing upon its shores a brand was to be impressed upon their forehead, and by an invention, of the most cruel ingenuity, they were thus to be

marked out as fit objects for the malicious vigilance of every ministerial hireling. The present state of Europe, and especially of Italy, was certain to produce martyrs in the cause of freedom; and if many of them flocked here, notwithstanding all the terrors of our alien bill, it was to be attributed to the ancient hospitality of the country, which had not yet been effaced from the memory of nations by the policy of its modern governors; it was to be attributed to the ancient fraternization of its soil, which gave emancipation to every slave, and security to every fugitive, from the very moment that they first landed upon it. Nothing, in his opinion, could be more disgraceful to the present ministers than that they had placed menacing sentinels at the gates of the country to bar from entrance those victims of oppression whom it had once been its pride and its glory to protect. (cheers.) It had been said with triumph and exultation, that the alien bill was a popular bill. He did not believe it to be so; but if it were a popular measure, and founded upon any popular prejudice—such, for instance, as a cry of "No Popery," or "Down with foreigners," he would withstand it with all his force and struggle against it with all his ability. Even if the mighty master of moral eloquence were to say that foreigners were not entitled to that protection which the law extended to those born within its immediate jurisdiction, he would deny the doctrine; but he was happy to say that no such monstrous principle had ever obtained a dwelling in his spacious mind. On the contrary, he had said that his own nervous and energetic language, "Qui autem civium rationem habendam esse dicunt, externorum negant hi dirimunt humani generis societatem; quia sublata, benitas, liberalitas, humanitas, justitia funditus tollitur." The hon. member then proceeded to remark upon the assertion that it was necessary to pass the alien bill, because the age we lived in was an age of revolution. He could scarcely have expected that such a reason would be urged for the continuance of so abominable a measure; he should rather have expected to have heard the argument pressed the other way. He should have thought it advisable to leave one country at least open to the vanquished party, as a place of refuge from injury and oppression; he should have thought that it was expedient to establish such an asylum, if not to prevent them from being driven to despair, at least to give time to the victor to sooth his rage and soften his animosity. He should have thought that to enclose the victor and the vanquished in the same country was a measure so abhorrent from every principle of humanity, that no civilized nation would ever sanction it. To permit the victorious party to wreak the whole force of his vengeance upon the defeated party, was sure to lead to the most disgusting scenes of rapine and bloodshed—to deprive the vanquished party of every place in which they could be protected from the severity of their opponents, was to compel them to look for safety by interminable warfare, to tell them, in the words of the poet, that their only chance of safety was despair—

"Una salus viciis, nullam sperare salutem."

After arguing this point at some length, the hon. member alluded to the provisions of Magna Charta in behalf of foreigners, and said, that from the earliest times down to the present they had been the subject of many a proud enigma on this country in the volumes of foreign jurists. It was no recommendation of the modern policy of this country to find that the tendency of one of its principal measures had been to deprive the policy of our ancestors of that praise which foreign nations had so universally conceded to it. It was no recommendation of our present ministers to discover that they, the enemies of innovation as they styled themselves, had been reduced to the necessity of stripping their country of its ancient privilege of giving emancipation to every slave, and protection to every fugitive, that came within its shores; and that they had desecrated that soil which had been consecrated by the footsteps of so many martyrs in the cause of faith and freedom. (cheers.) He then entered into a statement of our ancient laws, for the purpose of showing that the whole policy of them tended to encourage aliens to settle among us; and argued that the restoration of the law, giving them in all cases a *jury demedictate lingue*, after it had been abrogated by a statute of Henry V. more than a century, proved how carefully our ancestors provided that their interests should suffer no detriment. This bill, however, was directly the reverse of all our ancient policy; and, instead of providing that in all trials they should have a fair and impartial jury, sent them out of the country without a trial by jury, and indeed without any trial at all. (cheers.) From the state of our ancient laws, he argued that our ancestors, barbarians as some persons thought proper to style them, had nothing barbarous in their legislation on this subject. Those who wished to alter what they had enacted, at the same time that they were not improving the system of our laws, were depriving themselves of the power of raising the cry of innovation against others by becoming the greatest of all innovators themselves. *Stare super vias antiquas*, which had been so long their motto and their maxim, was now abandoned; and they who had so long declaimed upon the wisdom of our ancestors, were now among the first to abjure and abandon it. After dwelling upon this topic for some time, the honourable member proceeded to consider this bill in relation to the present circumstances of Europe, and the policy of the English cabinet. He took the ground of the bill to be this—the minister says, that unless a power be vested

in the Crown to remove foreigners at pleasure from the kingdom, conspiracies will be daily entered into against the peace and happiness of foreign kingdoms. Now no facts had been offered to the house in support of this allegation, which rested merely on the responsibility of the minister who made it. (hear, hear.) Now there were several things assumed in it which required a little explanation. He wished to ask hon. gentlemen, on the other side of the house, whether the prevention of conspiracy against foreign governments was a duty which, according to the law of nations, one friendly country was obliged to perform to another, and whether the neglect of that duty was a legitimate cause of complaint? If they replied that it was our duty to prevent such conspiracies, then he maintained that it was likewise our duty to use means to detect them; or, in other words, to have a regular establishment of spies for the purpose. (cheers.) We must have a department of spies for the French Government, another for the Russian, a third for the Austrian, a fourth for the Prussian, and a fifth for any other arbitrary and despotic government that might exist—indeed, we must have for the Turkish department more than for any other, —for that most sacred and legitimate government seemed more endangered at present than all the rest,—a battalion of spies regularly arrayed, organized, pensioned, and rewarded. (cheers.) No man would deny that if we were bound to accomplish the end, we were also bound to use the necessary means. But he denied that we were bound to accomplish this end: he defied the hon. gentlemen on the other side to find a single word in any writer on the law of nations warranting such a conclusion. If we were bound to be thus subservient to the government of foreign nations, we were bound also to go much farther: we were bound to expel from our shores any foreigner whom they thought proper to denounce a dangerous person to the tranquillity of their states. But in the year 1803, when Bonaparte made such a request of us, and made it because we had then an alien bill in existence, we manfully resisted the request, and would not consent to banish the Bourbons from England though their residence in it was no doubt a just cause of alarm to that extraordinary character. Indeed, if such a principle were once to be adopted, a power of proscription would be given to every foreign government over its subjects resident in this country, which, if ever denied, would afford just grounds of hostility to the party refused. In the foreign enlistment bill, we had given the minister authority to prevent any armaments being publicly arrayed in this nation against any foreign power: by the present bill we gave him still further powers, and authorized him to prevent any secret consultation against them. He had three objections to the practice which it was now attempted to establish on the other side: first, that it had no foundation in the law of nations; secondly that it was not warranted by ancient practice; and, thirdly, that it was a surrender of the sovereignty of the nation. But it was said that this law was directed against conspiracies. Conspiracies against what, and by whom? And first, what was the nature of the law itself? It was a law entirely in favour of the party that was powerful, and entirely fatal to the party that was weak. It was a law framed for the use of all Governments, however despotic and absolute, and against all nations, however injured and oppressed. (hear, hear.) It was a law for the support of all who were prepared to carry the monarchical principle of government with fire and sword, and scaffold, and dungeon, against the groans and struggles of every suffering people. (hear, hear.) It was a law to uphold those who would remorselessly lay waste the world, and against the extinction of either sympathy or pity to generous and innocent subjects. What, too, were to be the qualifications of the parties who were to be exposed to the infliction of its penalties? Were they those against whom the heaviest engine of arbitrary law ought to be pointed? No; they were the expelled, the fallen, the miserable—the strong could not feel it, for, if successful, they defied its power—the triumphant laughed at the edict—it could only, then, fall upon those whose fate it was to fly from a tyranny which they were unable to resist, and who were then to be thrown back hopeless and helpless upon the shores of the barbarous tyrants from whose fangs they vainly thought they had escaped; and by what country were they so cast away? By England, a nation once famed for its generous hospitality, and always renowned for its noble spirit of liberty. (cheers.) This law was not only adverse to the whole spirit of British jurisprudence, but contrary to the whole tenor and spirit of their legislation. Under what circumstances was it called for? Look at the merits and demerits of the parties for and against whom it was to be made. Let them weigh the value of the neutrality of those powers who wanted an alien bill with the sufferings which its enactment would inflict upon an oppressed and degraded people. Let the momentous question of their (the allies) public honour be estimated by their neutral faith—by that test try the merits of the whole Holy Alliance; let it be tried by an invaluable document, published last year, and which ought never to be forgotten—he meant the first general epistle of the noble marquis opposite (Londonderry) to the faithful. (a laugh.) That epistle threw a light upon those suffering members of the Holy Alliance who now claimed the aid of a British act of Parliament. To the demand then made of co-operation and participation on the part of England, the noble marquis replied—"If we ac-

ceded to your request, it would be a fundamental breach of the laws of the land." That was telling the Holy Alliance—"We cannot give you what you have asked of us: we cannot let you pour foreign armies into England under the false pretence of arresting foreign enemies; we shall not permit Siberian and Croatian hordes to infest this land, to collect and exterminate the proscribed victims of your rapacity. (cheers.) This was the plain import of the noble lord's memorable words in his letter to "the faithful"—*non meus hic sermo*, the language was the noble lord's. (hear.) Was not the very proposition enough to startle any man imbued with the spirit of a freeman? The mere offer to introduce armies of foreign barbarians upon the shores of his native land, independent of their direful purpose, was enough to make the blood of every Englishman boil in his veins (hear, hear.) This Holy Alliance thought it quite legitimate to propose a new code of laws to the nations of Europe—to remodel and unsettle at pleasure all the long established international usages—all the rules of right and wrong prescriptively acknowledged and acquiesced in by independent states. The noble marquis, in his memorable letter, also said, that the principles propounded by the Holy Alliance in their specific application to England at the time, would "destroy the independence of all nations, and the right of all subjects;" and yet, after such a declaration of their views, he called for this bill to enable them the better to execute their purpose. (hear, hear.) Against which of their own subjects do these despots want protection?—against the unhappy and oppressed people of Italy—the most afflicted specimens now in Europe of relentless cruelty and suffering, and who are trying to seek an asylum in foreign nations? These unhappy men were seized by their oppressors, and, as if no prisons in Italy were severe enough for their entombment, they were sent to Hungarian fortresses, sunk in the midst of surrounding marshes, to linger out, amid incidental disease, a wretched existence—"to die so slowly that none can call it murder" (hear, hear); to perish with protracted pangs, enabling their tyrants to taste the delight of looking with gladness at the misery of their victims. He knew the fact of a Roman nobleman, residing within the ecclesiastical states, who was seized and dragged from that neutral territory by Austrian troops (they deserved another name); he was hurried to Venice, there tried by a secret tribunal, and condemned to death by their award. This sentence, by a prostituted mockery pretended mercy, was commuted—(commuted did he say?)—to 20 years' imprisonment in a Venetian dungeon, covered with water: the imprisonment was to be solitary: half an hour a day was only to be allowed for exercise, until death in pity should come to the rescue of the sufferer. (hear, hear.) When he alluded to this case of a nobleman, he did not mean to insinuate that his rank ought to have entitled him to any greater protection than was the right of an humbler man; but as rank was known to aggravate an offence, so it was also known to augment the keen severity and anguish of punishment. (hear, hear.) What, then, must be the fate of these Italian sufferers? Ask any English gentleman, who has lately travelled in Italy, whether he has not seen men of education and talents, working in chains on the highways and public works of Lombardy and Piedmont—men suffering with pain, with shame, and indignation, for alleged political offences. (hear, hear.) He could name the cases, and particularize his sources of information, were it not dangerous to expose the yet unimmolated parties to that *espionage*, which reigned throughout Europe. He used a foreign word with repugnance in an English speech; but on this occasion, he rejoiced that the ancient language of freemen contained no words to express that odious system: its plain and manly structure required not the use of a phrase, which the habits of its people scorned to imply. (cheers.) The word *espionage* had therefore become naturalized amongst them, contrary to the genius of their language, by diplomats; and it became necessary to use it in public discussions. He had promised to show how far the faith of neutrality was recognized by these high contracting powers. He would show it by a reference to their most solemn acts. Let the house refer to the allied treaty signed on the 20th November, 1815. At that date several acts were executed in Paris, in pursuance of other great treaties which had been framed and adopted in the course of that year, and among them was a remarkable declaration respecting the integrity and neutrality of Switzerland, which was framed and executed by the powers engaged in the previous congress at Vienna. He would quote this declaration to let the world see the good faith and adherence to the most solemnly contracted engagements, which marked the conduct of these great leaguemakers, but league-breakers as he should call them—solemn, shameless, violators, who trampled upon their most formal and deliberate pledges (hear, hear.) Here was the declaration respecting Switzerland:—"The powers who signed the declaration (setting forth the date) recognize in the most full and solemn manner the perpetual neutrality of Switzerland. And guarantee (he called upon the house to mark the words) to it, the integrity and inviolability of its territory. And therefore make known that the neutrality and inviolability of Switzerland, and its independence of all foreign influence, (again mark the words), are conformable to the true interests and policy of Europe." (hear, hear.) This was signed by the ministers of Russia, France, Prussia, England, and subsequently ratified and confirmed by Prince Metternich on the part of Austria in a sentence of barbarous and ungrammatical Latin, written in the

PARLIAMENTARY.

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true style of the German chancery. How has that solemnly recorded and acknowledged neutrality been permitted to rest? It was well known that the cantons of Switzerland had been, by prescriptive usage, the admitted *asylum* of the persecuted. Those who fled on the revocation of the edict of Nantes, were not disturbed in their retreat by the tyrant from whom they fled, and who was at that moment upon the most intoxicated elevation of his power. (*hear, hear.*) Not so was the fate of those who sought refuge from the fangs of the Holy Alliance—not so was the forbearance of those who had signed the treaty of the Holy Alliance. Austria, the same Austria for which Prince Metternich had signed the integrity and inviolability of Switzerland, called for the *extradition* (that was the phrase) from Switzerland of some Italians who had sought an asylum there from the persecution of the Austrian authorities. (*hear.*) Upon that requisition, some of the states of Switzerland behaved with pusillanimity towards these unfortunate refugees; but let justice be done these smaller states. Which more deserved indignation for the act—the feeble government acted on by fear, and doomed from necessity to consent, or the powerful state who compelled obedience by the threat of overawing force? (*hear.*) He had no desire to defend Switzerland, though he meant to execute Austria. (*hear.*) Amid this compulsory yielding to power, the canton of Geneva set an honourable exception. They rejected this demand to sacrifice their honour—they saw it came in the spirit of the highwayman, who demands the trayeller's purse, and who extorts his request at the point of his arms—the disguise was too flimsy and thin to veil the violence and robbery which was to be perpetrated, and Geneva, to its honour, refused. What was the consequence? Three Austrian commissioners (such was the name) returned to Geneva, and informed the magistracy there, that if they did not expel these Italian refugees at a moment's notice, they must prepare to incur the responsibility of refusing the demand of Austria, and risk the consequences. This was the threat of war from the great power bound to respect the smaller—the great power at the time in the act of lawless aggression, the smaller in performance of the recognized and generous duty of extending its harmless hospitality to helpless and innocent fugitives. (*cheers*) Was this not a daring infraction of the sacred faith of treaties? Where, then, was the remonstrance of Great Britain, a party to that treaty? (*hear.*) What did her minister who now called for this alien bill say to the Austrian maker and breaker of guarantee? Where was the remonstrance—where was the indication of dissent from so faithless an infraction of a treaty binding upon all? Was it to be found in this appeal now made in England to persecute the fugitives from tyranny in their last available asylum in the world? Was it to be found in the passing of this alien bill, which in effect went to pass one undistinguishing censure upon the struggles of the oppressed, to shake off the grinding chain of their oppressors, and to record one approving and assenting voice to the acts of the Holy Alliance? (*hear, hear.*) Geneva still saved its honour; but the Italian refugees were compelled to fly to Mount Jura: whether they turned their steps afterwards he could not say—towards Italy they dared not look, for Austria was their persecutor—if they turned towards France, a warning voice might meet them, exclaiming, in a hollow sepulchral tone “*fuge crudeles terras.*” (*hear, hear.*) He felt he was exhausting the patience of the house. He could see, from the smiles and contemptuous expressions of others, that he was improperly detaining them from enacting a bill which they were determined must pass; he felt he was discharging a very painful duty. (*cheers from both sides of the house.*) He did not wish to misinterpret the feelings of gentlemen opposite; but he thought himself entitled to express his astonishment at the course they had pursued; they had challenged the gentlemen who concurred with him in hostility to this bill to argue against the propriety of its enactment—as if such a bill required no apology for its introduction, no justification of its necessity, as a departure from the laws and usages of this country and the world—as if the burden of negative proof lay upon the opposers of a measure at once violating established law and uniform policy, and as if no previous ground-work ought to be laid for the admission of such a principle as this law involved in the jurisprudence of such a country as England. (*hear, hear.*) Ought not, in fair sense and reasoning, the introducers of such a measure to explain its justification? (*hear, hear.*) Was it because despotic principles were suffered to scourge mankind in other parts of Europe that in England they should be introduced as a matter of course? Suppose, for instance, that the great Emperor of all the Russias, whose mouth was always full of pious ejaculations, and whose ear was always open to the liberalization of mankind, was to suspect the allegiance and fidelity of Poland; and to imagine that the Poles, unmindful of the good faith, the humanity and justice which attached to every act of their conquest, were even to go so far as to question the liberality, and to doubt the performance of the promise of his (the emperor's) humane and pious grandmother of glorious memory, (*a laugh, and hear.*) were even to go so far as ostentatiously and ungratefully to become refugees, and traitorously to conspire for the restoration of their ancient monarchy—a monarchy established and recognized by the civilized world, before Muscovy had emerged from the lowest barbarism, whose Czar was tributary and a barbarous vassal to the Polish monarchy in other times. Suppose such a struggle were made by these Poles against their oppressors

and betrayers, is there a single Englishman, situated in any corner of the world, who whatever may be his political and personal attachments, would not, in private conversation with any countryman whom he ever met, exclaim—“May God bless the Poles, and give them success in their struggle to regain their station in the world—may justice, though late, overtake their murderous and atrocious spoilers, who first made the breach in the general system of Europe—who first set the example of breaking down the moral boundaries which constituted the wise and happy guarantee of feeble states in the European system, and implore in the dispensations of Divine Providence, that retributive justice, which seldom, in the lapse of ages, fails to administer relief to the oppressed, and chastisement to the oppressor.” (*loud cheers.*) The passing of this law was, however, not only a denunciation against the struggles of oppression upon the continent, but a general declaration of war against the principle of revolution all over the world—a declaration which directly went to stigmatize not only the laws of their own ancestry, but the memory of their ancestors themselves. (*hear.*) Were they to arraign their forefathers as traitors and rebels for extorting Magna Charta, by resistance to a tyrannical king? (*hear, hear.*) What established the British constitution but open resistance? (*hear, hear.*) Not only was its establishment founded upon resistance; but to that principle it owed its successive improvement. (*hear.*) What established the last revolution which England had achieved?—Resistance to tyrannical power. What enthroned the present family?—Resistance to a despot. (*hear.*) What else arrayed the people in every resolution however just, against every government however tyrannical? (*cheers.*) There was a consolation in this description of their efforts of which no tyrant could deprive the sufferer. A poet of great worth had so indulged his fancy, when speaking of the Holy Alliance of his time, and the inroads upon national liberty—

“ While Europe's freedom still withstands,
“ Th' encroaching flood, that drowns, her lessoning lands,
“ And views far off, with an indignant groan,
“ The native plans of freedom once her own.”

He felt he had exhausted the patience of the house (*cries of hear*), and he had only one subject more to glance at, namely, the treatment of the Ionian Islands, and the connection of that topic with the present question. (*hear.*) The only justifiable or reasonable motive for England assuming the protectorship of those states must have been to separate them from Russia, and to exercise over them an influence useful to the Ionians and beneficial to Great Britain. Had that only legitimate motive been preserved, or was not the policy, unfortunately, pursued towards these states, the reverse of justice, and in open violation of the feelings of those who ought to have been the objects of British care and protection? It was impossible to prevent the people of the Ionian Islands from assisting their fellow countrymen, unless by the adoption of tyrannical measures, and therefore he was of opinion that the Lord High Commissioner must have acted tyrannically if he endeavoured to carry into effect the neutrality which had been spoken of. He did not mean to say that this country ought to involve itself in war on account of the Greeks, but he opposed the bill because it rendered us liable to complaints on the part of foreign powers which might lead to hostilities at a future time. He knew nothing of the plans or expectations of the Greeks. Whether Russia, who during the last 12 months had by a very practical demonstration encouraged the revolt of the Greeks, would, for the second time, desert them, and expose that unhappy people to the massacres and horrors to which her cruel perfidy had subjected them in 1770; whether Russia would be persuaded by the Holy Alliance thus to abandon the Christian Greeks for the Mohammedan Turks; and whether the Greeks possessed any means of making a stand against their barbarous oppressors, as he trusted in God they did; these were questions upon which his feelings were strong, but his information was imperfect. He trusted that the generous people of this country would not allow their Government to join in the oppression of a renowned race, though now “fallen from their high estate,” who called upon them for compassion in the language of Socrates, and implored their assistance by the sign of the cross. (*cheers.*) The honourable and learned gentleman concluded with moving as an amendment, that the bill be read this day six months. (*cheers.*)

Mr. PLUNKETT said, it was impossible for his honourable and learned friend to address any assembly, without deeply reverting its attention. He possessed powers which enabled him to give a powerful interest to any circumstance which he thought was connected with the subject of debate; and to press into his service, arguments and matters, which in the hand of any other person would be deemed foolish and irrelevant. (*cheers from the Ministerial, returned from the Opposition benches.*) The truth of this statement had, perhaps, never been more strikingly exemplified, than by the uninterrupted attention with which the speech of his hon. and learned friend had been listened to on the present occasion. It would be his (Mr. Plunkett's) task to draw back the attention of the house to the question before them, from the consideration of which they had been diverted by the speech just delivered. The house would excuse

him if he did not attempt to follow his hon. and learned friend, supposing that he had the ability to do so, through the unexpected range which he had taken. The question was not with respect to the actual relations of this country with Russia, Austria, Italy, Turkey, or Greece, or the relations which we might hereafter have with Russia in the event of a revolution taking place in Poland, to enable her to return to her former state of liberty: the question was not what was or what might be the state of Europe, but whether the alien bill should be allowed to continue in force for two years longer. He felt that a considerable difficulty was imposed on him in presuming to offer his opinion upon a subject involving so many constitutional questions. The difficulty of his situation was not a little augmented, by the tone which had prevailed in the debate of a former night, as well as upon the present occasion, which was of such a nature as almost to render it necessary for any person who proposed to sustain the measure, to enter on a defence of himself. (much cheering from the Opposition.) And he was compelled to do this, too, the house would give him leave to say, under circumstances very discouraging (cheers from the Opposition.) since they warranted him in supposing that he would not receive an impartial hearing. (cheers from the Ministerial side.) If hon. members on the opposite side of the house thought that they were adding to the strength of their side of the question, or that they could put him off his guard by their unmeasured cheering, they were much mistaken. He would not be put down by applause. He would proceed with an unruffled temper, equally indifferent to the applauses or the censure which might be more directly applied to his observations. (hear, hear.) He should feel a little apprehensive in measuring his strength with that of his honourable and learned friend if he were not backed by authority far greater than any weight which could attach to him individually. He knew that the bill had been passed in four successive Parliaments, and it had received the approbation of some of the wisest men of whom this country could boast. (hear, hear.) During the whole progress of the measure, not one complaint against it had proceeded from the people of England, except a petition from Westminster. When he considered these things, some of the apprehensions which he felt at having his hon. and learned friend for an antagonist were removed, and, with the Parliament and the people of England at his back, he was no longer afraid to meet him. (cheers.) It had been said that the people of England exhibited apathy upon every question in which their own interests were not concerned. If his hon. and learned friend were no better acquainted with the affairs of foreign countries than he appeared to be with the temper and genius of the people of England, he (Mr. Plunkett) could not attach much credit to his assertion. It was not the character of the people of England to display apathy upon any question which concerned the liberties of mankind. (cheers.) If the bill before the house were a measure the object of which was, as his hon. and learned friend stated, to put out of the pale of the law 25,000 British subjects, or even one of that number, the country from one end to the other would ring with complaints against it. The acquiescence of the people of England in the propriety of the bill did not originate in any selfish or vulgar prejudice; it did not proceed from a "No property" feeling, from any hostility towards religion or country; but it was the result of the solid good sense by which the English nation were characterized. He would attempt to set the bill right in the judgment of the house, by stating not what the bill had done, but what it had not done. His hon. and learned friend had talked of the bill putting out of the pale of the law 25,000 British subjects. He had described it as being unfit for any civilized society, and as constituting the trifling difference between Middlesex and Morocco. Now he (Mr. Peel) would contend that the bill did not touch on any one of the rights to which aliens at any period of our history had been entitled; but if left them, whilst they remained in the country, in the full possession of all the privileges to which they at any time had been entitled. (a laugh) One would suppose from the terms which had been applied to the bill, that it proposed to take away the trial by jury, the writ of *habeas corpus*, in short to leave the country in a state of complete slavery. But was this the fact? Certainly not. Notwithstanding the provisions of the bill, aliens were left in possession of every privilege given by the constitution to the subjects of Great Britain. If his honourable and learned friend, in the variety of the information which he appeared to possess with respect to foreign countries, and which he was in the habit of stating for the benefit of the house, could declare that the people of Morocco were in possession of similar privileges, then he (Mr. Plunkett) would confess that the bill only made the difference between Middlesex and Morocco. The power of removing aliens from the country had been known to the constitution as far back as any traces of the civil history could be found. The right of removing aliens from the soil was possessed by every nation in Europe. It formed a part of the law of nations. It was a right exercised by every government of Europe, whether free or despotic—whether a monarchy or a republic. Under these circumstances it was rather hard to say that the measure before the house was new, and now for the first time introduced into this country. The measure was not one of novelty, but was founded on ancient practice, and was intended to regulate that practice according to the circumstances, of the present times. Of the existence of a power to send aliens out of the country,

he thought there could be no doubt. The next question was, in what part of the state did this power reside? If the existence of the power were admitted, he thought it must be admitted that its exercise rested with the executive part of the Government. The powers of the Crown, in analogous cases, were so distinct and clear, that they could not fail to satisfy any person who directed his mind to an investigation of the subject. The allegiance which an alien proffered to the supreme power in this country was conditional and temporary; and in this respect it differed from that of the native born, which was permanent. The allegiance of the alien might be withdrawn when he himself pleased to quit the country, or when his Sovereign should compel him to do so. Exactly, therefore, in proportion as the allegiance of the alien was limited, was the protection afforded him by the Crown circumscribed. (cheers.) The terms were reciprocal; if the alien thought our Government was a hard task-master, he might withdraw himself from its power; and if, on the other hand, the Government considered the alien a dangerous subject, it might compel him to depart from the country. It was the undoubted prerogative of the Crown to prevent its subjects from leaving the country, which was done by a writ of *ad eundem regnum*. The Crown could also compel subjects resident abroad to return hither; and it was also the prerogative of the Crown to prevent foreigners from entering the country without a safe conduct. From the existence of these prerogatives, it might reasonably be inferred that the power of sending foreigners out of the country was also vested in the Crown. The exercise of the power of sending aliens out of the country properly belonged to the Crown on many accounts. The Crown was the only representative of the country with foreign powers. If a subject of this country gave offence to a foreign court, complaint would be made to the Crown. If the offence should ultimately lead to hostilities, the Crown would have to declare war. His hon. and learned friend had declared himself unsatisfied with the existence of the prerogative. He would not allow it to have existed unless it could be proved by ancient uninterrupted usage, or by legislative enactments, or by decisions in Westminster-hall. He thought that some answer had been given to the hon. and learned gent. upon this point on a former evening, when it was shown that five instances of the exercise of this prerogative had occurred in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. His honourable and learned friend, however, said that those instances were too remote, and he required a modern example. It was not fair in the hon. and learned gentleman thus to take sanctuary in antiquity when it served his purpose, and to turn its way from him when he could no longer profit by adhering to it. (cheers.) He did not think it was probable that any decision could be found in Westminster-hall applicable to the question; for if, as he contended, the prerogative were clear, it was not likely that it would have been made the subject of a contest in Westminster-hall. He had never met with any such decision, and none such had been cited during the debate. He was convinced that if the same test were applied to try that the prerogative of the Crown in dealing with alien enemies, as was applied to try that which concerned alien friends, it would be found equally vulnerable. He would admit that the prerogative was liable to be controlled by the legislature, and he did not mean to assert that it was not of a nature which rendered it necessary that it should be very cautiously exercised. It had been asked how the power which was now contended for, if it were so essential, had been allowed to lie dormant, from the period of the revolution, until almost the present time? First he would answer, that from the revolution down to the year 1793, when the alien bill was first passed, the danger which the country had to deal with, did not arise from alien enemies. A new succession was on the throne, and its enemies were chiefly its own subjects residing abroad. This country, then, had to contend with foreign armies, foreign treasuries, and foreign councils; and it opposed them with armies in the field, and not with alien laws. This was a war, not against the constitution, but the throne. It was not a war of principles, but of passions. But in 1793, a recurrence to the old prerogative became necessary, because at that time a war of principles was raging. Attempts were made to sap the foundations of the government, and foreign emissaries were employed in corrupting the morals of the people of this country. (cheers.) Was this not the case? He understood that in 1793 it was declared that it was not, in the same high tone which had been assumed during the present debt; but the bitter fruit of experience which had been chewed by every person in this country showed that it was. He asked whether the measures resorted to in 1793 were not necessary? He heard no loud cheering from gentlemen opposite when he referred to that period. It was then that a revolutionary devil had taken possession of the Throne and the public mind of France. The people of that country had been freed from slavery; but they were not yet prepared for liberty; and their governors had formed a scheme for spreading the poison which was engendered on their own soil over the rest of the world. (hear, hear.) The measures adopted in 1793 had been scouted and ridiculed by some persons at that time, but he believed there was not one of those individuals now alive who would not acknowledge that he had acted unwisely. (cries of "hear, hear," from the Opposition.) To the measures adopted at that period, the country was indebted for its existence and happiness. (renewed cheers from the opposition.) If those measures had not been resorted to,

the house would not now have been debating. Could any man doubt the truth of what he said? If the government had not acted as it did in 1793, this country would have fallen a victim to the spirit of domination which was then abroad. With respect to the present bill, did it close the door against aliens? Did it prevent their arrival in this country? He would desire to be shown the part of the bill that would go that extent. He would inform the house how the bill dealt with foreigners coming to this country. Let members hear it with Christian ears, and refrain from tears if they could. Aliens, upon arriving in this country, were placed under the hard, the iron necessity of giving in their names and receiving a certificate, and then they were at liberty to go to any part of the kingdom they liked best. He admitted that this regulation was inconvenient to foreigners, but it was not that grievance which his hon. and learned friend had represented it. He lamented that the honourable and learned gentleman had overcharged his statements, because it would have the effect of making his voice less powerful upon future occasions. In his opinion, the bill was the kindest and mildest measure that could be resorted to. It left the people of this country at liberty to exercise that hospitality for which they had always been celebrated; and England, under its operation, might still be an asylum for the oppressed and persecuted of all nations. If the act had not been resorted to, a system of police more severe than had ever yet been known in England must have been adopted, and the treatment of individuals would have been much more rigorous than at present. His honourable and learned friend had wished that aliens should be allowed to employ counsel, and to meet their accusers face to face. He would ask the house, whether the granting of such a privilege would not be to defeat the whole object of the bill? The motive for sending an alien out of the country was not the commission of a specific crime at a particular time, but if the Government saw persons come into England whose presence here was considered dangerous to the peace and tranquillity of the country, it would send them abroad, although there should be no evidence against them of the perpetration of any definite crime. (*cheers from the Opposition.*) He now came to the question, whether it would be wise in the legislature to continue in force the measures to which they had found it necessary to resort at the termination of the war. It was necessary to consider this question with reference to the condition of the people of this country, and our relations with foreign powers. On the first point he was compelled to declare that he was rather in a situation to receive information than to pretend to offer it. He would, however, state his views upon the subject, and he would leave it to the judgment of the house to correct him if he were found to be wrong. If he were asked whether he thought that the same revolutionary spirit which prevailed in this country in the year 1793 existed at the present moment, he would reply, without hesitation, that he did not. The higher classes had taken a lesson from bitter experience, and were now free from the revolutionary mania. The lower classes, also, were in a great measure cured of the folly which once possessed them, partly by wise and salutary laws which it had been found necessary to enact, and still more by the freedom and vigour of the institutions of the country. It was chiefly owing to the unparalleled freedom which prevailed in this country, that the idol flag of French revolution had been put down. The phantoms which had been dressed up by the anarchists of France in the semblance of liberty, had been rebuked by the free and noble spirit of the people of this country, and for the most part put down; and if any still existed, they were only to be found flitting and hovering in obscurity. (*hear, hear.*) He did not believe that any prospect of a rebellion existed in this country, and he thought that the adoption of a proper system of police would be adequate to put down any improper spirit in Ireland. It now remained for him to consider the expediency of continuing the bill with reference to our relations with foreign powers. The number of foreigners in this country was computed to be about 25,000. Amongst this number he believed there were many who had fled to this country for protection from oppression; but there were also many others who entertained dangerous and revolutionary principles; and against the latter class the people of England had a right to be protected. The government also had a right to protect itself by preventing aliens from entering into transactions here which might involve us in disputes with foreign governments. He did not object to England being made a place of refuge from past offences but he would never consent that it should become a scene for originating new delinquencies. He did not know that there was any law in this country which would make offences committed by foreigners here against their governments; and if there were, he did not think it would be wise to act upon it, because it would connect the government of this country with the politics of foreign courts. There were two great mistakes which his honourable and learned friend had fallen into. The first was, that he had argued as if this country had been made entirely for the convenience of aliens. (*cheers from the Ministerial side.*) without recollecting that there were such persons as British subjects. (*cheers from the Ministerial side, and returned by the Opposition.*) The next mistake was, that he stated possible and imaginable abuses which might happen, and argued upon them as if they were the object of the law. Now, he would not say any thing of the present ministers, but he would

point it, whether any class of persons would, he did not say be so regardless of their own honour and their country's credit, but he asked whether it was not impossible they should be so grossly dead to their own interests as to act a part so gross as to hand over a suffering patriot to the vengeance or the caprice of a foreign despot? The house would recollect that peace, so important to this country, had been preserved for seven years; and he had yet to learn where, in a single instance, the honour of the country had been violated. They had all felt the splendid and burning eloquence of his hon. and learned friend; but he admired the splendour of his eloquence, and the intensity of his zeal, more than the truth of his charges or the force of his arguments. The conduct of Austria, and her interference with Italy, had been represented as contrary to the diplomatic document referred to. That he denied. This government had never held out that Austria had no right to interfere with Italy. We had no right to interfere, because our internal concerns were not likely to be affected; but the document proceeded upon the principle, that if the internal concerns of Austria were exposed to danger, Austria had a right to interfere. On that principle, this country had acted in the commencement of the late war, he thought, fortunately, though his learned friend might differ from him. Acting on that principle, this country adopted to the course which led to the glorious termination of Waterloo. It had then been argued, "What is it to you who is at the head of the French Government, that it is a matter for the internal regulation of France, but of no concern to other nations?" But this country acted on the solemn, sound good sense of guarding against danger which imminently threatened them; and he was happy such a course had been adopted, though it was contrary to the refinements and abstractions of his hon. and learned friend. (*Loud cheers from the Ministerial side, and louder in return from the Opposition.*) He hoped he had not said any thing offensive to his learned friend. (Sir James Macintosh, "Oh, no.") The case of Switzerland had been referred to. There were no documents on the table; none had been moved for; his learned friend would not move for them, on found a motion on such documents. He might as well read from a newspaper as the hon. and learned gent. He believed that many had taken refuge in Switzerland. He believed requests had been made for giving them up, and he would take leave to say, that if they had been given up, there would have nothing in the transaction to violate the independence of the state. There was nothing inconsistent with independence in one state being ancillary to another in bringing individuals to justice. If it had been demanded as a right, and peremptorily urged, it would be a difficult thing. He believed that none had been given up. How they were dealt with—whether they escaped—whether they were directed to withdraw, or how they were treated, he knew not. He would not follow his honourable and learned friend into his observations respecting Turkey, Russia, and Greece. Some of his propositions were not perfectly consistent. Did he mean, that the topics he had adverted to would be a ground of war? If not, what were we to do? Were we to follow up our remonstrances by a war? If not, it would be only a scolding match, and beneath the dignity of this country. This country held a station in Europe higher than she had ever held before. That station she owed, in the first place, to the part she had acted in rallying Europe around the standards of justice and freedom. (*cheers from the Opposition.*) What! should he have said—against the patriotism of Bonaparte and to counteract his benevolent measures? (*cheers from the Ministerial side.*) He would repeat, that the high station of this country was owing to her conduct in rallying Europe round the standards of justice and freedom against the unprincipled aggression of military despotism. Still more was this station obtained by the disinterested part she had acted since the conclusion of the war. Her station was in the third place indebted to the vigour and liberality of her free institutions. Those three causes had raised this country higher than all other countries, and higher than she had ever been herself before. As freedom, truth, and the interests of mankind were prompted by that eminence, it was important to Europe and the world, that it should be maintained, and there could be no doubt that it would be best maintained, by example, and not by authority. The agitation which had involved Europe was not yet developed in its consequences. The dregs had been lately felt in our own country. He anticipated infinite good from the free discussions which now took place in every part of the world, and from the light which had been thrown on all countries, in which he rejoiced. But nothing contributed more to this result than perfect neutrality on the part of this country. There was not at the bottom of this law any favouritism for any one country, as his hon. and learned friend had insinuated. It was directed against revolutionary movements in this country, whether directed against France, Austria, Russia, or the more favored governments of Spain or Portugal. This was not to deliver up a suffering patriot to the vengeance of a despot. His hon. and learned friend must excuse him for expressing his regret that he should have adopted the regular cant which represented every crowned head as a despot, and every revolutionary person as, *et termini, a patriot and a sufferer.* (*Loud cheers from the Ministerial side.*)

Mr. SCARLETT and Mr. J. WILLIAMS rose at once, but Mr. Williams gave way, and

Mr. SCARLETT proceeded. He was surprised that his right hon. and learned friend, of all men, should have argued that they on the opposition side were bound to prove the non-existence of the prerogative. He differed *toto caelo* from his right hon. friend, on the assertion that the law of nations gave power to a particular nation to exclude aliens. If a particular nation passed a law against aliens, the law of nations did not interfere with that nation; but if no such law was enacted by that nation, the law of nations said nothing on the subject. (cheers.) The law of nations was thus entirely out of the question. The next position of his right honourable friend was, that the King of England must possess the power of sending aliens out of the country, for that he could prevent his subjects from leaving the kingdom. He regarded such doctrines from his right hon. friend with some alarm, and he would venture to deny the position he had mentioned. Would he find an example of the King preventing one from leaving the kingdom? There was no example of a writ of *ne exeat regno* but by a court of justice. (loud cheers.) Where was the instance of a secretary of state issuing such a writ? Where of a privy council? (cheers.) It might as well have been said that the King had the power of sending whom he pleased to prison, because the writ of *capias* ran in his name. (repeated cheers.) The King had, indeed, a power to call back his subjects in time of war, but this was belligerent power. If his right hon. friend contended only for the power of detaining subjects in the kingdom, or recalling them from other countries when their aid was required in time of war, then he went along with him; but such an argument had no application to the present question. From his right hon. friend he should not have expected what the advocates of this measure had often been driven to in distress; he should have expected from him authorities since the Revolution, and not references to ancient practices—to the acts of the Edwards and the Henries of our history. (cheers.) Examples could be traced down for several centuries of the most absurd and cruel practices. He could cite cases of particular persons holding the exclusive privilege of measuring cloth which aliens sold. The practice was continued down to the reign of Henry IV., when a court of justice declared that the King had no right to give such a commission. Lord Coke, when a member of that house, had contended for the right of the King to send to prison on the sign manual, without allowing the benefit of the *Habeas Corpus*. Examples innumerable had then been quoted, in support of such a doctrine. (hear, hear.) But if the King had a right to send aliens out of the country, this act was unnecessary. If the right existed, it might be expedient to regulate its exercise; but it would be unnecessary to give it by an act of this sort. (The hon. and learned gentleman here referred to the 3d of Henry V., and read passages of it to show, that such a power had been then granted by the Parliament.) (Mr. PLUNKETT objected across the table, that it was the request of the Commons, and granted by the King. Mr. SCARLETT showed that such was the invariable mode of expression in acts of that time.) If the King had a right to prevent aliens coming to the kingdom, he had a right to direct them to come to a particular part of the kingdom. But such a right was denied by a court of justice. Southampton had been appointed as the only place where foreign wines could be sold. In the reign of Philip and Mary this privilege was contested in the Court of Exchequer, and it was found that the Crown had no such right. What occasion could there be for the statute which provides that half the jury on an alien should be foreigners, if the King could send him away at once? His right honourable friend ought to have found a judicial decision, not a political decision, but a solemn, regular, judicial decision, to support his doctrine. Instead of that, he most extraordinarily called on his opponents to produce a decision against him. This bill was not, therefore, designed for what was professed to be its object. If it were for such purposes as had been stated, why were not those purposes specified in the bill? He could conceive a bill of that kind which would call forth no objections. But it was a bill which simply enabled the Secretary of State to send any alien to any place he pleased, and for what he pleased. If this was not arbitrary power, unknown to the laws of England, he knew not what was arbitrary power. In other countries, even in measures of this sort, there was something like justice, for the parties could complain. But this act had no character or feature of justice about it. The cases stated by his right honourable friend, such as the meeting at the Thatched-house, were clearly indictable offences, and required no law of this kind. (cheers.) What analogy the right hon. gent. (Mr. Peel) could find between this act and the most summary proceeding before a magistrate, as the right hon. gent. had imagined on a former night in reference to a bill of his (Mr. Scarlet's), he could not perceive. In that case an action might be brought against the magistrate. Could an action be brought against the right hon. gent? (hear.) This act gave the most perfect tyranny which could be placed in the hands of a minister. He would never consent to such a power against the basest and most worthless of mankind. An alien could bring his action in this country. It had been found that an alien bringing an action for a freehold office, must have a license from the King, but there was found that if it were not for a freehold office, the action might be brought without a license. Was it consistent with this right that the King could send

him out of the country in the middle of his action? He would say that not one topic had been touched upon by his honourable and learned friend (Sir J. Macintosh) which had not necessarily arisen from the subject (cheers); that he had shown the origin of this measure, if just, to have now ceased, and that he had proved the very avowals of ministers to have entirely changed. The measure, then, could not be justified on any avowed grounds; if there was any secret reason, it ought to be avowed. (cheers.)

Mr. HUME rose to move an adjournment of the house. Many honourable members had shown a disposition to speak who could not be heard at this hour. Did the right honourable gentleman mean to carry the question by force? (cheers from the Ministerial side.) What! did the right honourable secretary mean to say, that he could carry it in point of argument and fact? (cheers.) That he would find very difficult. He had challenged arguments, and he now had enough of them. (a laugh.) He moved an adjournment till Monday.

Mr. BROUGHAM did not rise to oppose his honourable friend's motion, but he protested against the tendency of such adjournments as soon as a certain hour arrived. Though members had not been here but half an hour, of course he alluded not to his hon. friend or himself, who had been there the whole night, they called impatiently for the question or an adjournment. This tended to deaden the attention of hon. members, and he appealed to their experience whether business was attended to with the care and fulness which had been known in former times.

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY put it to the honourable member for Knaresborough, whether it was worth while to press his amendment in the present stage of the bill. He thought that as there were still seven stages in which it might be opposed, it would be better to reserve further discussion for a future evening.

Mr. HUME found it impossible to allow the bill to be read a second time, without the discussion which its importance demanded.

The house then divided upon the question of adjournment, when the numbers were:—

For the adjournment	16
Against it	166
Majority	
Majority	150
A second division took place upon the original question	
For the second reading	108
For the amendment	74
Majority for Ministers	34

Mr. DENMAN, after strangers were re-admitted to the gallery, took occasion to call the attention of members for the moment to the bill. The act of the 56th Geo. III., which was, in fact, the present act, contained two clauses, which he trusted would receive due consideration. The clauses were those which placed the liberty of 25,000 aliens at the disposal of any one of the three secretaries of state.

The other orders of the day were then disposed of, and the house adjourned at HALF-PAST ONE.

Fashionable News.

True Briton, Wednesday Evening, June 19, 1822.

Sir R. Peel's third son is expected soon to be married to a daughter of the Duchess of Richmond.

We rejoice to hear that the venerable Baronet, Sir Robert Peel, has recovered his health, and we trust will long live to see the increasing fame and prosperity of his son, the Secretary of State, the hope and supporter of the Protestant cause.

The King will have another grand party to-morrow evening, at Carlton House.

Yesterday, the Duchess of Gloucester visited the Princess Augusta. The Princess Augusta had a select party to dinner yesterday.

We have authority to state that Lady Londonderry's Party intended for Saturday next, is put off, on account of the death of a near relation.

The King of France has just purchased for 150,000 francs the famous Zodiac of Denderah. This valuable monument of Egyptian art is to be deposited in the Musée des Antiques, at the Louvre.

Yesterday morning, at eleven o'clock, Lord Fras. Gower, second son of the Marquis and Marchioness of Stafford, led to the hymeneal altar the beautiful Miss Greville, daughter of the accomplished Lady Charlotte Greville. The ceremony was performed at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, by his Grace the Archbishop of York.

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

—505—

The Rising Moon.

"Oh Moon."—*Christopher North.*

Broad dusky Planet, I do love thee now
Floating upon the dull low hanging haze,
Like the red bale-fire whose awaken'd blaze
Shimmer'd through autumn fogs upon the brow
Of some low Border hill, when spear and bow
Were at the signal grasp'd, and every Hall
Rung with the clang of steel, the bugle's call,
Whilst mustering squadrons eyed the Beacon's glow.
Red Moon!—let Lovers hail thy dawning light
With silver lutes—and amatory sighs,
Be mine to see thee in dim glory rise
Spreading a gloomy splendour through the night,
As thou shouldst gleam o'er camp or battle field
Crimson as dying warrior's bloody shield.

— BERNARD WYCELIFFE.
Anti-Calomelanists.

.....It is a tale
Told by an ideot, full of sound and fury—
Signifying —— nothing.

To the Editor of the Journal.

Sir,

The excellent Letter in your Paper of to-day, signed "A LAY DOCTOR," has induced me to do what I had intended to have left undone; and reply to a Letter signed "ONE WHO DESIRES TO PRESERVE THE LIVES OF HIS FELLOW CREATURES," which is dated, Calcutta, October 28, and appeared in your JOURNAL on the 23d of last month. Your Correspondent of to-day thinks it unworthy of the Medical Men of Calcutta to allow an attack of this sort to be made on a highly respected and esteemed individual of the profession, without instantly sending forth a reply, and has felt compelled to do so himself, since that Gentleman's Medical Friends have apparently declined the task. Had any one of us supposed for a moment that such a defence was necessary, that it would even have been agreeable to the feelings of the individual alluded to, more than one pen would, I am sure, have been devoted to the then pleasing task, and your Correspondence Sheet would have been filled to overflowing. After perusing the Letter signed "A LIFE PRESERVER," (which abbreviation of his long signature I must adopt, as I shall find it necessary to quote it often in the course of this Letter), I instantly threw together a few brief remarks on its absurdity and untruth, and would have sent them to your JOURNAL for insertion; but I reflected, that perhaps, the Gentleman in question, (who is, as that Letter shows, the Surgeon of the General Hospital), might not wish that any notice should be taken of this attack in the pages of a Daily Paper; and that it might be objected also, that the subject had long before met the attention, and received the decision of the Government here, and was actually "sub judice" in another place: these, and other considerations checked me in giving expression to my feelings at such a base and false attack, as I shall prove the "LIFE-PRESERVER" to be. I passed it by, as I find my brethren have done with contempt, mingled with indignation. Besides, I (and we all) knew, that the blood of Douglas could, and has, defended itself; and that although this defence was not given to the Public at large, yet that any individual who wished to sift the question to the bottom, might easily get a sight of it; and that the object of the LIFE-PRESERVER was any thing but the Public Good, but merely to forward his own private ends, and that by taking no notice whatever of his silly production, the intention with which it was sent forth to the world would be most effectually baffled. But, however, as there may be others who, like your Correspondent the LAY DOCTOR, may think it a duty we all owe to the Surgeon of the General Hospital, to express an opinion publicly on the subject of this attack on the professional character of the Gentlemen at the General Hospital, who act under his control, I for one, will not shrink from the trouble it imposes.

In the first place, I do not believe that the LIFE PRESERVER is an unprofessional man, and his Letter is evidently a masqued battery on the confidence of the good people of Calcutta, from some medical personage, who would have no objection to empty the pockets, as well as "preserve the lives of his fellow-creatures." Had he been an unprofessional character, we should have had a Letter resembling the one signed A LAY DOCTOR, which is clearly the production of one who wishes for fair play, and both sides of a question, and is unconnected with either, and only desirous that so important a question should be openly discussed, and that a garbled statement, like that of the LIFE-PRESERVER, should not remain unanswered. He (the LIFE-PRESERVER) is very anxious that Government should have the subject seriously brought before them, and hopes fervently, that some Medical Men will draw their earnest attention to it! Why he knows full well that the Government have most seriously given their attention to the subject in question; that a more careful and impartial hearing never was bestowed by any Government, on any question whatever, than has already been given to this. I say he knows this, though he pretends that he does not; for would any one believe it possible, after his pathetic and earnest exclamations of bringing this subject to the notice of Government, &c. &c. that the very document from which he extracts his statements, with which he seems so familiar, and which he prizes so highly, absolutely contains the decision of Government on the question at issue. This is a positive fact, and can be proved easily. Why what a false knave is this, and a fool into the bargain! for he must have known, that any one reading the document could detect this useless evasion. What does the man mean by his having picked up this document accidentally some months ago? Why, I know, and we all know, what this document is, as well as he can do, and who its author is also; and how he, (the author) should have allowed a copy to be picked up accidentally I cannot conjecture, unless it is to be explained by the Latin proverb "Quem Deus vult perdere, prius dementat," for had a copy of this precious document been picked up a few months ago, its author might have been enjoying himself in another climate by this time, and of this he is sufficiently aware. I really am at a loss how to account for this picking it up accidentally! I suppose we shall have it hawked about in the streets by and bye, and "Document buy, Sahib," "very cheap Document, Sahib," shouted into our palanquins, from one end of Calcutta to the other. I do not know whether the author of the document, is the author of the letter I am now commenting upon; if he is not (and I really hope so for his own sake, and others who know him), he ought to come forward, and contradict the imputed assertion of the LIFE-PRESERVER's letter "that Government have not given their attention to the subject" &c. &c. Let me not here be accused of personality; for be it recollect, that the letter to which I am replying first began the attack, by personally alluding to the Surgeon of the General Hospital, who is as well known by being thus designated, as by being actually named, and thus I am perfectly at liberty to point out the author of the document, from whose pages the LIFE-PRESERVER has drawn the ground work of his letter.

I have observed for the last 4 years (for so long has this question been afloat amongst us) that these anti-calomelanists, or rather, I would call them these "anti-present practitioners" (for that, after all, Sir, is the appellation they strictly are entitled to) are infinitely more ready at preparing "documents," or circulating "statements", to Mr. A. or B. or Messrs. C. and Co. than in answering the questions of their medical brethren (or those put by a medical committee for instance!) and meeting the discussion openly with them. The LIFE-PRESERVER knows full well, that the "comparative view" &c. published in his letter is incorrect and has been gravely proved so: that the document he quotes from, is a tissue of error and absurdity from beginning to end; that the author of it, so far from necessarily having the good of mankind alone in view, may have had other and private ends, which confidential statements (*hostilely destroyed as occasion might require*) were more likely to effect, than open and manly appeals to professional judgment. These things I say, we all know, that is, the medical men of Calcutta; but as there may be some unprofessional, honourable

upright men, who would be glad to know the real merits of the case, I will shortly tell them, how they may be satisfied. As I before said "the blood of Douglas can protect itself," and the Surgeon of the General Hospital (without whose knowledge I write this letter), has replied most satisfactorily to every charge brought against the Hospital, and that reply will, I doubt not, be put into the hands of any gentleman, who sincerely wishes to find out the truth; and if, after reading, he is not satisfied, I really know not what will give him satisfaction. The Surgeon of the General Hospital may not choose to enter into any public discussion on the merits of his case, as it has already been decided by competent judges; and I think he is right in so doing; for I differ with your Correspondent the "LAW DOCTOR" in thinking, that the subject ought to be laid before the Public. The results of the investigation by Government have been shown, and we must be content; as it would require three or four "goodly quartos" to contain all that had been submitted to them on this subject, *so very fully has it had been enquired into.* The Society at large must be contented with knowing, that such a reply has been made by the Surgeon of the General Hospital, to those authorities who are competent judges of the merits of the case, and their decision has been fully demonstrative of their entire satisfaction with the reply I allude to. My readers, I suppose, are aware of what befall the author of the attacks on the General Hospital, after the most patient and serious investigation too of his case, not only by the Supreme Government, but by the Medical Board, and by a Committee of Medical men, assembled for that special purpose. Thus then, they who look with respect to the decisions of the Government, and look upon the members composing it, as honorable, upright men, will be satisfied, that they had good reasons for what they have deliberately resolved, although those reasons are necessarily not laid before the Public.

To others, more particularly Medical men, (should there be one ignorant of the merits of the case, and who may be startled at the bold assertions in the LIFE-PRESERVER's letter) I would say, "Go to the Medical Board Office, and I am sure, that if you make it known there, that you only seek after truth, and wish to know the grounds of the Government's decision in the present case, from honorable and worthy motives, that you will receive all the information on the subject you can possibly desire, and you will be well satisfied, not only that justice has been fairly dealt out, but that never was justice so tempered with mercy, as in this decision of the Government." I would ask any unprofessional man, any worthy and valuable members of this Society, (and I have some in my eye, to whom I allude), whose fears have been roused, and whose confidence has been shaken, by statements like the LIFE-PRESERVER's, whether he is acquainted with any Medical man at this Presidency, who will come forward and pledge his name and character, in defence of the author of the document in question? If he finds that no man has thus come forward, such a fact will surely speak volumes on the subject—I do not believe that there is a Medical man in India, who would, after making himself master of the whole case, in all its bearings, wish to reverse, or find any thing to condemn, in the sentence of the Government.

There was indeed one unfortunate man, who listening to statements he possibly could not understand, gave the sanction of his name (such as it was!) to the practice recommended by the author of the document, and a "curious coincidence" (as another of these precious scraps was called) for he—but I forbear to press a fallen man; and hastily pass on.

The Surgeon of the General Hospital is not the *Medical mushroom of a day*; he has spent the greater part of his honorable career in the midst of us, and his success in life has resulted from the long and persevering exertion of professional abilities of no common order, and of moral worth which has never been impeached; nor is such a man to be injured by calumny like this, coming too from a quarter whence these documents and statements issue, from those whose motives are more than questionable, and whose mode of conducting the present enquiry into the

abuses of Calomel, &c. has, from first to last, savoured very little indeed of science, and very strong of self.

I will not insult the understandings of my readers, by offering, in this place, any arguments in reply to those used by the LIFE-PRESERVER, of which the following is a specimen: "Here we observe, (says he), that in cases of fever, of one hundred patients, 13 more die under the mercurial treatment, than under the anti-mercurial treatment; *that is* the mercurial treatment destroys 13 of every hundred patients." Why Partridge himself would exclaim, that's a "non-sequitur." We have no account of the severity of this or that case, or the mildness of others, but a regular summing up of, "13 more die who take Calomel, and therefore Calomel kills the 13!" that is, 3 men who wore blue coats, died last week of Cholera Morbus; therefore blue coats bring on the Cholera Morbus. Such is, and such has always been, the reasoning of the Calcutta Anti-calomelanists, or Anti-present Practitioners, and to the discernment of Society, do I, for the future, leave them.

I remain, Sir, your obedient Servant,
Calcutta, December 4, 1822. A MEDICAL MAN.

The LIFE-PRESERVER concludes his letter by hoping that some Professional Man will shortly publish a plain account of the Anti-mercurial treatment, &c. &c. Now, as I believe the author of the document to be the only avowed upholder of "Tartar emetic vicè Calomel," I shall be able to assist him in any future publication of this nature (a kind of Indian Domestic Medicine, by a second Buchan!) by favoring him with a few cases, in which the happy effects of this new treatment was exemplified, in a certain gentleman's practice, and the perusal of which cases excited no small degree of surprise, in the minds of those gentlemen to whose consideration they were submitted.

Medical Men.

ON DR. TYTLER'S LETTER IN THE INDIA GAZETTE.

"His practice was totally different from that of any other Physician."—DOLMI HEYLIGER.

To the Editor of the Journal.
Sir,

Dr. Tytler would have found some use for his anatomical and surgical knowledge, had he been engaged in the MILITARY Branch of his Profession—disregarding the sage advice of the Head of the Medical Service of this Presidency: for I remember having heard that Dr. Cochrane's Assistants in Lord Lake's Campaigns, sometimes performed 40 and 50 operations of a day; in Colonel Gillespie's attack in the Isle of France, Java, and the late War with Nipal, also there was some use for SURGEONS; and there is one in Calcutta now, who, from his extensive practice and great repute, seems not to want the credentials some think essential to qualify a Medical Man for the practice of Physic.

The learned Doctor's egotism is not to be wondered at—he is supreme in every branch of literature, and those who do not admire, because they do not understand him, should study well the arrangement of his subject, and also ponder upon his rhetorical ornaments.

What a beautiful figure is this, and where will you find a metaphor so just in all its bearings? "In short, every thing seemed to bode the extinction of the Grand Branch of the Profession, OR RATHER TRUNK OF THE TREE, when at length a PRODIGIOUS ABYSS opened and engulfed the whole, Physicians, Surgeons, Apothecaries, and Midwives, under the comprehensive term of MEDICAL MEN." There's for you!!! The Doctor is a learned man, and knows better than most of us, when the Romans, (i. e. upon what occasion) vociferated.

Barrackpore, Dec. 2, 1822.

"HOC HABET."

Address to Lord Hastings.

SIR,

To the Editor of the Journal.

I have been honored with letters from my countrymen both in the City and in the Interior, requesting my opinion on the propriety of presenting a separate *Address*, from our Community, to the MARQUESS OF HASTINGS, the avowed Friend of INDO-BRITONS; but being unable to form a decided opinion on the subject, I take leave to trouble you with this letter. As the time for preparing another *Address* is so very short, and as I have always held it, with many reflecting and sober-minded men, that it would be both invidious and detrimental to separate ourselves and our interests, which are inseparable—from those of the British Community at large; I have recommended those Gentlemen, who have condescended to request my sentiments, to sign their names to the *Address* already voted to the ILLUSTRIOUS NOBLEMAN, by the Inhabitants of Calcutta. I mention this, that my countrymen may come to a determination, without further loss of time, as to which of the two courses would be most expedient, since the day of His LORDSHIP's departure from the shores of India, approaches fast; and his absence will be truly regretted by every INDO-BRITON, who is acquainted with the disposition and sentiments which prevails in his noble and generous mind, towards the unfortunate descendants of Britons in this country.

I have gone on to a greater length than I had intended; for I had commenced this letter with a desire to solicit the insertion of the accompanying two favors in your ASIATIC SHEET, for the general information of my countrymen, and to supersede the necessity of reiterating the same sentiments in reply to every separate application. Should you, however, think the two enclosures would occupy too much of your Paper, which is devoted to such a variety of useful information, you can omit them. An early insertion of this communication, will greatly oblige

Your obedient Servant,

No. 16, *Meredith's Place*,
December 4, 1822.

JNO. FRS. SANDYS.

DEAR SIR, To J. F. Sandys, Esq.

There being a very lively feeling prevalent amongst our countrymen regarding the MARQUESS OF HASTINGS's laudable endeavours in their behalf, and being assured from many quarters that your co-operation to what I am about to propose, would be very desirable; I have been requested to ascertain from you, whether we might not, with propriety, convene a Meeting exclusively of our countrymen, to express, in appropriate language to His LORDSHIP the high and grateful sense we entertain of his exertions to ameliorate our condition.

In the hope that you will excuse the liberty I have taken in addressing you, and in the assurance that the importance of the subject will be a sufficient apology for me. I remain, &c.

Calcutta, Nov. 29, 1822.

F. K.

SIR, To J. F. Sandys, Esq. Calcutta.

Finding from the JOURNAL that you are on the point of publishing a work, containing all that has been written for and against the INDO-BRITONS, of which community we are severally members; and as the work, we understand, is to contain such additional matter, as may conduce towards improving their knowledge and circumstances, and give a tone to their moral and religious habits;—we, the undersigned, will feel ourselves much obliged by your letting us know the probable price of a copy of the work to a Subscriber, also on what sized paper, and number of pages the work will be finally completed; and by what time it is expected to issue from the Press. We require a copy each.

We further take the liberty to state, that as the MARQUESS of HASTINGS endeavoured to better the condition of INDO-BRITONS in many instances, Civil and Military; particularly in his capacity of Commander-in-Chief, he extended the support of a Pension to our countrymen who had been employed in the Army

under him, and also admitted their children to the benefits of the Orphan Institution; we should suppose that an *Address* from the INDO-BRITONS, expressive of their gratitude and their regret on His LORDSHIP's departure, provided this may not be deemed obtrusive, would be indispensably necessary:—and if you, Sir, should be pleased to coincide with us in this opinion, you will greatly honor us by desiring our names to be added with the rest of our countrymen who may sign the *Address* in question.

We are, Sir, &c.

J. R. R.—J. W. S., Sen.—J. P.—J. W. Jun.

Beerbboom, Dec. 2, 1822.

Ingress of the Planet Mercury.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

I hope you will admit the following important notice among your *Selections*. (See GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, Thursday, December 5, 1822.)

“Ceylon.—The attention of such of our readers who may be in situations where the sun can be seen immediately after his rising on the 5th of November, is drawn to the observation of the ingress of the Planet Mercury on the Sun's Disk.”

AN OBSERVER.

Reply to A Lover of Equity.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

A few words will suffice for the above, and even they might have been spared, if the person I reply to possessed either candour or comprehension. In my last, I did not say that the allowance is, but that it was intended that it should be in the hands of the Vicar, and so it would now be and continue in perpetuity to his successors, had he not refused it, after it was granted to him, thinking the sum too small. This may appear very mysterious to those, who have the presumption to write upon what they are ignorant of; still it is nevertheless the fact, as may be easily proved by reference to the proper persons, or to public documents. The motive therefore was purely public good, and the act so far from being private was, as I said before, well known to many at the time. But this clear statement will I fear be equally lost on one who professes to hold a difference of opinion on what is true; indeed the false and misinformed seems to be his favourite side of the subject; the solidity of TRUTH is always that of

Nov. 19, 1822.

A CATHÓLIC.

Bombay Marine.

To the Editor of the Journal.

I read your Correspondent A FRIEND TO THE BRAVE's second production, in the JOURNAL of the 30th of October, but conceived it altogether unworthy of reply. However “INEXPEDIENT” has shewn the absurdity of the claims of the Bombay Marine so fully that to enter further into an endless discussion would be altogether superfluous, and I shall content myself with correcting a mistake, (probably a wilful one), into which “A FRIEND TO THE BRAVE” appears to have fallen in consequence of the inaccurate printing of a sentence in my former letter, which should have appeared thus:—“As Lieutenants in His Majesty's Navy, Captains in the King's Land Forces, and Captains in the Honorable Company's Service, are equally excluded,” instead of which “as in His Majesty's Navy, Captains in the King's, the Lieutenants in the Land Forces, and Captains in the Honourable Company's Service are equally excluded,” was inadvertently substituted. This apparent mistake of A FRIEND TO THE BRAVE, shews him to have been most miserably at a loss for an argument, when he pretends to suppose that I had said Captains in his Majesty's Navy were excluded, when every child knows to the contrary; but enough of him, he will not, I imagine, be desirous of cutting a figure in the JOURNAL again.—I am, Sir, your's obediently,

Lunaria, Nov. 1822.

A MAN IN THE MOON.

John Bull's Proofs.

"I'll give you *proofs* of all I say
"About the JOURNAL's feats!"
So quoth King Log, and well be may,
For lo! they're but *proof-sheets*.

PROBATUS EST.

Profession versus Practice.

JOHN BULL'S REPENTANCE,—A FABLE FROM GAY. 29.

King Log, within an inch of death—
Expecting to give up his breath,
And finding Slander could not give
A single help to make him live,—
That e'en his friends began to tire
Of so much dirty work and mire,
Now changed his tone, and thus bespake
The few whose sense was still awake.

"Though still I'm willing to attend
To all who treat me as a friend,
Yet would I have it understood
I hate no motives but the *good*,—
That *principles* and *views* alone,
Not *persons*, come beneath my frown."

His friends exclaim'd with accents fond,
"Alas! you sure forget the *bond*,
Oh, mighty Sir, you took the Crown,
That you might put this "Theban" down,—
And if you thus desert your post,
Your Majesty and Crown are lost;
And then all sorrow will be vain,
For great King Log will cease to reign."

"Wretches," says the drooping Mentor,
"*Personality* can't enter
Into the *opposition* I
Will give to his *sincerity* ;—
For, if *assertions* made by one,
A *second* thinks want *truth* alone;
It surely must be quite absurd,
Not to refer them to a *third*.
Happy indeed should we all be,
If we become in some degree
Of *Social Order*, the support
Of *Government*, and of the *Court*.
Our predecessors it is true,
Had all a very different view,

* This is not meant for Satire, and I am sure GAY did not allude to the following passage in one of YRIARTE's fables—

Quando me desaprobabá
La Mona, Uegnè á dudar;
Mas ya que el Cerdó me alabá,
Muy mal debo de baylar.

for *Cerdó* does not mean a *BULL*.

It occurs to me that for the benefit of the Ladies, who are not supposed to understand Greek, and as the author of NIGEL, says, (not that NIGEL who found himself the other day shut up in the *Brazen Bull*, from which his bellowses turned all the town sick at stomach), to guard against their supposing that any thing objectionable is concealed under a foreign idiom, it would be just as well to give the meaning of this little Verse in English. Know then, fair Reader, that the Bear had shewn himself desirous of exhibiting in the new set of Quadrilles, and was practising a *pas seul* before the *Monkey* and the *Bull*—(no, I beg pardon, the *Hog*)—the former found fault with his performance—but the latter praised it very much; upon which, the Bear observed, "when the *Monkey* criticised me, I attributed it to the spirit of detraction;—but now, that the *Hog* approves of my performance—most undoubtedly, I must have acquitted myself very clumsily."—PRISCIAN.

Old Tweak'um seems here to allude to the Extract from the *COW-MUDGY*, published in the *BULL* of the 5th instant, which, after all, I am told, was an *original*, and not a *translation*,—or, which is the same thing, it was a *re-translation*—but that makes no difference.—PRINTER'S DEVIL.

And put themselves full in the van
Of party rage against one man,
But we such harshness disavow,
And to the public judgment bow."

"Your notion's good," a friend replies;
"And as a point of *interest*, wise;
But recollect you fill a throne
By *slender* rais'd, by *rancour* known;
That all our Kings excepting one,
Have reign'd by *calumny* alone;
And should you now stop short and try
To live a life of honesty,
There's not a boy that ever writ,
But would pronounce you hypocrite;
And should *abuse* be found elsewhere,
The world would say you placed it there.

"Nay then" replies King Log "I'll see—
But hold,—a Note addressed to me!
Oh, lucky chance I give thee thanks!

It comes too, from "A FRIEND ^{OF} _{TO} BANKES"—
My stars! I thought it was all over,
But now, who knows? we may recover."

A Riddle, by Sunnautah.

Instead of a Substantive, a Pronoun explore,
Take the first syllable, and you need no more,
To increase which must be done by division,
Take the first syllable, and there remains vision;
Think of a fellow twelve hours on the gibbet,
Take the two first letters, and would you believe it,
That if *ous* is added to these, you'll find,
When properly and well combined,
A word so very frequently expressed,
By one so contrary to the word in quest,
Directly pointing to this strange being,
Who has a pair of eyes hardly worth seeing,
Who in size is no more than a span if I guess,
Nay, not so much, I think an inch less,
If he's fool, or a madman, I cannot say whether,
For his head is much bigger, than his whole carcase
Now Friends if you can this Riddle explore, [together.
It's all I require of you, and indeed no more. J. B.

CALCUTTA BAZAR RATES, DECEMBER 6, 1822.

	BUY...SELL
Remittable Loans,	Rs. 24 8 23 8
Unremittable ditto,	15 12 15 6
Bills of Exchange on the Court of Directors, for 12 Months, dated 31st of December 1821,	30 0 29 0
Ditto, for 18 Months dated 30th of April,	29 0 28 0
Bank Shares,	5500 0 5200 0
Spanish Dollars, per 100,	206 0 205 8

Notes of Good Houses, for 6 Months, bearing Interest, at 5 per cent.
Government Bills, Discount,, at 3-8 per cent.
Loans on Deposit of Company's Paper, for 1 to 3 months, at 3-8 per cent.

+ This worthy gentleman's name re-minds me of another Fable: which as it gives me an opportunity of displaying my erudition in that department of literature, I must beg leave to present to the reader, though it be in plain prose.

MORAL: How apt are we to condemn in others, what we practice ourselves without a scruple.

A Scot one day reading what he could not* understand, thought it must be *incorrect*, and therefore termed it *a lie*. But not liking to do so *suo periculo* (Anglice being afraid of his nose), he not only signed a *feigned*, but a *FAL-E* name, thereby giving an example of the fault he wished to reprehend; or as Crabbe would say,

Lying himself to shew how others lied.—PRISCIAN.

* Probably "the length of Euryalus's Dialogue with Ulysses."

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

— 509 —

John Bull's Indiscretion.

"Hear it, ye nations! hear this truth sublime,
He who allows oppression, shares the crime!"

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

Change the above, and substitute "Indecency," and the cap will fit the Sapient Editor of BULL the VIIth, as if he had measured himself. Not contented with publishing the letter signed "HINT," in this day's Paper; he has the unblushing effrontery to recommend the measure; aye more, not only one but two, as if the medium to the favor of such an estimable character as that which he professes to laud, were ("mirabile dictu") thro' his stomach. I do not hesitate to say that the letter signed "HINT" in this day's BULL, is as indecent an attack upon a Lady, as I ever witnessed. The Writer of the letter in question does not "damn with faint praise," but, leaving out, (with studied purpose) the person to whom the attention proposed should have been offered, he winds up his attack with a deliberate charge, by saying "every heart and hand will join with enthusiasm in evincing to the world that we are grateful for kindness, AND NOT INSENSIBLE TO NEGLECT." The BULL must have postured in a paddie field, not to have had more cautious wit, than to have lent his hand to this matter. Who is the famous Rice Doctor Sir? pray induce him to prescribe something, for I suspect the BULL is, as Sandy would say, "non sapit" (pronounced vulgarly "Swipit"), and thinks he has got int o a China Shop. If he cuts such capers, he must have his Gram cut also, and be put into a Hackery.

Yours,

Thursday, Dec. 5, 1822.

TYKE.

No Man's Enemy.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

The Free and Impartial Editor of the JOHN BULL, in his number of to-day, tells us that he has been compelled to say all he has said, in defence of the Proprietors of that Paper; and this is his apology for having insulted and sickened his readers with a constant repetition of the most scurrilous attacks of his Correspondents on your private character, as well as threats of disgracing the characters of other worthy men, who have sufficient of the spirit of English independence to support you while in their conscientee they approve of your conduct. Does this silly Editor then imagine that because the Proprietors of that slanderous Paper are Civil Servants, that they are therefore either infallible or invulnerable? What defence or apology for himself or the Proprietors, can he offer to this insulted Society for his publishing that base TATLER's Letter on the 2d Instant? Does he suppose that the persons composing this Society are as silly as himself? and will he dare to tell us (as he has already done about the infamous Letter of "CIVILIS") that "it is not proved to be so?" Can he ever look for respect in the opinion of the Public, after having given publicity in the Paper of his "high minded" Employers, to such a lasting monument of its atrocity? or will he presume to say for his Employers, that because the Proprietors do not trouble themselves about the publishing of the Paper, they are the less amenable to the Law? He boasts, after having published that infamous Letter signed "A FRIEND," that they have never yet reprobated him. Shame on them! then, I say: Had they done their duty, they would have discharged him.

Both the Author of the Letter signed by that hackned name "A FRIEND," and I believe also the Editor, had more in view than the mere repeating of the conversation of eight or ten Gentlemen at a Dinner party—No man can doubt the motive which gave birth to that production; it was, I hesitate not to say, written and published to mislead honest men, by an attempt to make them believe that the Dinner he spoke of, was a Public Feast, given by the full Inquest when they all attended; whereas I have it in my power to tell the world, on the authority of TWO OR THREE Gentleman who were at that Dinner, that the

party consisted of twelve only, eight of whom had been on the Grand Jury last Sessions, and that "A FRIEND" has not stated the whole truth, as two or three of the party never gave an opinion either for or against you; but the Chairman was not one of the silent ones on that question.

I am, Sir,

Calcutta, Dec. 6, 1822.

NO MAN'S ENEMY.

My Landlady.

SIR,

To the Editor of the Journal.

It may be necessary to premise, that I have never read your Travels in Palestine "Hinc illae lacrymae"—never heard the name of Burckhardt till I saw * it in your pages; and that I care as little about his Friend, or the Friend of Mr. Banks as they, in all probability, do about me: In fact, Sir, although I have a very proper veneration for the Holy Land, I am an utter Enemy to Crusading, in whatever shape it may shew itself; and upon Paper it is particularly my aversion.

But to return from such dangerous ground, and let you at once into the object of this intrusion, at a time too, when you must have (pardon the expression) other fish to fry, I would fain ask what was the law in Palestine, when you were there, in respect to Landlord's right of distraining for Rent? Here, you must be aware (though perhaps you have never had a practical illustration of it, and God forbid you ever should) that he has only to send for the nearest Bumbaily, or his next door neighbour at a pinch, and invest him with full powers to clap the Seal on his poor defenceless Tenant's *all*. The business is soon done, and I leave you to guess the rest. I may be wrong in giving you credit for knowing all this; for if such a practice really prevailed with us, I think you would 'ere this have dropped as a hint of it. At all events, I shall be very glad to hear that I have been deceived on the subject.

The practice has one summary recommendation, however, for the sake of which, as a Landlord myself, I am particularly loath to meddle with it. I mean that it can never distract the attention of the Sheriff from matters of more moment; the late meeting at the Town Hall for instance; on the other hand it makes or has a tendency to make every man (every landed man at least) his own Lawyer—an effect which, by the way, might better account for the Terra-Mania now so prevalent here than the much-talked-of fall of interest. However, be that as it may—I must confess that I for one begin to feel no small uneasiness at such an usurpation of the Household rights of my Learned Friends—Let us have Law, although we pay for it, say I.

But when I think of our men of Law thus abandoning one of their dearest privileges to every mushroom Son of Earth who may choose to be invested with a little brief authority, I am almost ready to exclaim with my Friend of the INDOA GAZETTE, "The Male Sex is deteriorating." Alas! what will my Bow-bazar Landlady say to this? If she says any thing to the purpose, Mr. Editor, you shall hear of it. In the mean, time should I find you take any interest on the questions I have put to you, it is not improbable but I may trouble you soon again, and more at large on the subject. Till then, as long names appear to be the fashion.—I am, Your's, &c. &c.

December 5, 1822.

AN OLIVER FOR A ROLAND.

* A BULL—by Jove!

PRICE OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars,	Sieca Rupees	205	0	205	12	per 100
Dubloons,		50	8	21	8	each
Joes, or Pezas,		17	8	17	12	each
Dutch Ducats,		4	4	4	12	each
Louis D'Ors,		8	4	8	8	each
Silver 5 Franc pieces,		190	4	190	8	per 100
Star Pagodas,		3	6½	3	7	6 each
Sovereigns,		9	8	10	0	
Bank of England Notes,		9	8	10	0	

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Distress in Ireland.

ADDITIONAL SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE FUND.

Names.	Sums.
James Moore,	50
J. Gilbert,	50
<i>Bamundee Factory Subscriptions.</i>	
E. Thompson, (Bomundee,)	100
Mrs. Thompson,	25
Mr. W. Thompson,	20
Mr. E. Thompson's Natives Umlahs, consisting of 136 persons, ..	105
Maha Raja Mitre Jut Sing,	200
Nawab Rudeem Hussein Khan,	8
M. Macleod, (Benares) ..	100
Captain E. Fielding, ..	100
Colonel Lamley,	105
J. Stuart,	100
Brigadier General Price, Lieutenant C. H. Marley, Sam. Knight, (Bazar Serjeant,)	200
Assistants in the Office of Colonel W. Case-ment, See to Govt. in the Military Department, thro' Mr. Haber-let,	25
Captain W. Mason,	200
Captain W. Bayley,	25
Major Gen. T. Reynoll, ..	150
S. Denton, Senior,	20
P. Brennum,	100
J. Musselbrooke,	50
Lieut. W. Todd,	50
Geo. Lee,	20
J. Graham,	16
R. H. Scott,	100
Lieut. J. Humphreys, ..	50
Lt. Col. W. Agnew,	200
<i>Subscriptions from the District of Tipperah.</i>	
J. Hayes,	200
W. R. Jennings,	100
W. M. Todd,	32
Thos. Chrichton,	20
Paul Martinelly,	15
Maha Rajah Kist Bahadoor,	50
Aamwath Chowdrie,	25
Several small Sums,	86
F. C.	30
Native Establishment of the Tipperah Collector's Office,	34
F. C.	30
George Lee,	20
Lieut. J. Cowslade,	32
A. Swindell,	32
Lieut. T. M. Taylor, 5th Cavalry,	100
<i>Subscriptions from the 6th Comp. 2d Batt. Nagp. Div. of Art.</i>	
Various small Subscriptions,	210
Lieut. A. Fenton,	20
Capt. Forster Walker, ..	32

St. Rs. 1,078
Sieca Rupees, 1,057 11

Names.	Sums.	Names.	Sums.
Lieut. C. Marchall,	40	Khan,	200
C. B. from Sumbulpore, ..	25	Dutter Ullah Khan, Ru- kem Ullah Khan, and Feiz Ullah Khan,	100
<i>Subscriptions from 3d Comp. 3d Batt. Art. at Dum-Dum.</i>		<i>Subscriptions at Serampore,</i>	
Lieutenant Baker, ..	32	The Danish Authorities at Serampore, ..	300
Lieutenant Garrett, ..	20	A. Berg,	100
Non-Commissioned Officer feers and Men ..	258	<i>The Serampore Mission-</i> aries,	100
		A mariner out of employ, ..	10
		L. B. Knudson,	50
		Ove Muvs,	20
		C. E.	20
		The young Ladies who at- tend their means are so limited,	10
		John King,	10
		A Lady,	10
		A Friend to the distressed of every nation, ..	50
		J. C.	10
		A Friend to the distressed,	8
		Thomas Victor,	8
		Various small Subscrip- tions,	35
		<i>Meerut Subscriptions.</i>	
		Wm. Cowell,	200
		H. Smith,	100
		G. J. Franco,	50
		F. F. Turner,	50
		Mr. Conolly, Registrar, Amlah of the Collector's	20
		Sudder Cutcherry,	68
		Amlah of the Huzzoor Tehseel,	25
			513
		Deduct Battia,	5
			508
		<i>Subscriptions at Nagpore.</i>	
		R. Jenkins, Esq.	500
		Col. J. W. Adams, C. B. ..	400
		Captain Bruce,	100
		A. Harvey,	50
		Alexander Donald, Lt. ..	20
		Cornet Mackenzie, 8th L. C.	32
		Lieutenant McDonald do. ..	50
		Lieutenant T. S. Skipton, ..	100
		Captain Agnew,	100
		Qr. Mr. Serj. Smith,	10
		Lieutenant Gore,	32
		Captain W. O. Barnard, ..	50
		Captain Hunter,	31
		Captain Lucas,	131
		Lieutenant Taylor,	43
		D. Boyd, Esq.	43
		Lieutenant Low,	31
		Thomas Thullier, Lt. ..	72
		J. Fitzgerald, Lt. N. A. H. ..	87
		J. Davidson, Esq.	27
		P. T. Mosse, Esq.	87
		G. B. Crawford, Lt.	87
		A. Gordon, Esq.	150
		J. G. rion, Esq.	203
		J. Cameron, Capt.	100
		Major Pedler,	103
		A Liver of his Country, ..	1000
		R. James, Capt.	100

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Names.	Sums.	Names.	Sums.
W. Hamilton,	50	the Non-commissioned Officers and Privates of the 1st Company 1st Battalion Artillery, ..	206
Thomas. Wilkinson,	50	Major Bigge,	100
J. Wylie, Esq.	50		
Capt. R. B. Jenkins, ..	100		
Capt. W. R. Ritchie, ..	50		
Captain Montgomerie, ..	150		
J. Martin, Esq.	100		
Amount profits of a Theatrical benefit Performance at Saugurh by			306
Dec. 5th, 1822.		or Sa. Rs.	292
		Total to this-day, ..	1,62,688
		B. ROBERTS, Treasurer.	

Selections.

Madras, November 12, 1822.—The Rain has continued to fall in such abundance as already to exceed by more than one third the average supply of the whole Monsoon season. The Barometer has remained unusually high.

The Venerable the Archdeacon preached an excellent Sermon on Sunday forenoon last at St. George's Church, for the benefit of the distressed and suffering Irish. The congregation was far from large, owing to the unfavorable state of the Weather, but the sum collected amounted to 469 Rupees.

We understand the Mount Actors are about to perform for the benefit of the suffering Irish.

The Subscription for the relief of the suffering and distressed Irish continues to increase, and will doubtless pour in from every part of the Territory under the Presidency.

Some time ago we gave Extracts from a new Translation of DANTE of a very superior order; one of these was the terrible and affecting picture describing the death of Count Ugolino and his Sons—similar scenes have lately unhappily been too common in Ireland—and as it is impossible to pourtray such scenes with more truth and effect than this Poet has done, we republish the description alluded to:

“ When I awoke,
Before the dawn, amid their sleep, I heard
My sons (for they were with me) weep and ask
For bread. Right cruel art thou, if no pang
Thou feel, at thinking what my heart foretold;
And if not now, why use thy tears to flow?
Now had they waken'd; and the hour drew near
When they were wont to bring us food; the mind
Of each misgave him, through his dream, and I
Heard, at its outlet underneath, lock'd up
Th' horrible tower; whence, uttering not a word,
I look'd upon the visage of my sons.
I wept not: so all stone I feit within.
They wept; and one, my little Anselm, cried
‘ Thou lookest so! Father, what ails thee? Yet
I shed no tear, nor answer'd all that day
Nor the next night, until another sun
Came out upon the world. When a faint beam
Had to our doleful prison made its way,
And in four countenances I descried
The image of my own, on either hand
Through agony I bit, and they who thought
I did through desire of feeding, rose,
O' th' sudden, and cried, ‘ Father, we should grieve
‘ Far less, if thou wouldest eat of us: thou gav'st
‘ These weeds of miserable flesh we wear,
‘ And do thou strip them off from us again.’
Then, not to make them sadder, I kept down
My spirit in stillness. That day and the next
We all were silent. Ah, obdurate earth!
Why open'dst not upon us? When we came
To the fourth day, then Gaddo at my feet
Ontstreach'd did fling him, crying, ‘ Hast no help
‘ For me, my father?’ There he died, and e'en
Plainly as thou seest me, saw I the three
Fall one by one 'twixt fifth day and sixth:
Whence I betook me, now grown blind, to grope
Over them all, and for three days a'nd
Call'd on them who were dead. Then fasting got
The mastery of grief.”

Hibernian Subscription.—The Committee for Managing the Funds met on the 20th Instant, when the following Resolutions were passed.

1st.—That the List of Additional Subscribers be published for general information.

The Committee observing the Amount already subscribed Rs. 30,710 15 11, view with peculiar satisfaction the munificence that has been displayed by individuals belonging to this community in the liberality of their several donations; and in noticing the zeal and alacrity evinced by collective bodies, the attention of the Committee has been particularly attracted by the contributions from the skeleton of H. M. 53d Regiment, His Majesty's 41st Regiment and the Officers of the 2d Battalion 8th Regiment. The Committee have further to notice the very handsome Subscriptions from several Establishments in public and in private offices.

2d.—Resolved that a communication be made, by the Ship NANCY now in the Roads, to the Hibernian Society, acquainting that Body with the measures that have been adopted at Madras for raising Subscriptions;—and stating that a remittance will be made, by the first Ship that may sail after the monsoon.

3d.—Resolved also to inform the Hibernian Society that a List of the Subscribers within the Madras Territories will be furnished to that Body, in order that it may receive such degree of publicity in Europe, as may be deemed proper.

4th.—The name of Mr. W. Scott having been omitted from the Lists of the Committee as before published, resolved that the same be inserted in the List of the Committee of Management.

Madras Lottery.—The Drawing of the Lottery was continued yesterday, with the following large Prizes: No. 2043 a Prize of 5,000 Rupees.—Nos. 340 2426 915 2486 and 122 a Prize of 500 Rupees each.—Nos. 1853 3837 a Prize of 300 Rupees each.—*Government Gazette.*

Pirates in the Indian Seas.

To the Editor of the Madras Courier.

SIR,

Should you think the following worthy a place in your valuable paper, I shall feel obliged by your inserting it.

The continual recurrence of depredations committed by Pirates in the Indian Seas, has led me to enquire into the means of defence afforded to trading Vessels on those Coasts; as the atrocious acts committed by those miscreants (which are frequently brought to our notice) must occasion great surprise and regret that no effectual measures have been adopted for their prevention by the owners. The result of all my enquiries has convinced me that the generality of the sufferers have been incapacitated from resistance by the most unaccountable neglect of supplying them with arms and ammunition; and I firmly believe that their furyous, but ill conducted attacks might be frequently, if not always repelled by the following simple method of defence.

Each individual on board capable of bearing arms should be supplied with a musket, and, in lieu of the shotted cartridges, a Tin Box to be fastened round the waist, similar to the Tube-box used in the Artillery. This should be capable of containing 60 rounds of blank Cartridge, and a proportionate quantity or Swan of Buck Shot: which after the Cartridge had been rammed home, might be thrown loose into the piece, if they had not sufficient time to wad it.

I think the efficacy of this mode must be very evident, when it is considered that their object always is to prevent being boarded; and from the openness of the enemy's prows they could have no cover, while themselves might remain secure behind their nettings and fire through their port-holes and other apertures; which I believe to be a mode of fighting well adapted to the Native Sailors. Even should they have guns on board, I believe this description of Seaman having neither precision nor celerity in their movements, to be very incompetent to use them with effect; and an ill-directed fire can only serve to encourage those whom it was intended to deter: while a discharge of musquetry reserved for close quarters, might destroy one half of their enemies, and check when at its height, the ardor of the rest. It is known that not long since a few of our Officers, with only their Fowling Pieces and common Shot kept off for a considerable time a great number of the Peishwa's Troops, and was only obliged to yield by the failure of ammunition. I am, Mr. Editor, Your obedient servant,

Madras, 29th October, 1822.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Shipping Departures.

CALCUTTA.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destination
Dec. 5	Hope	British	J. Flint	London
5	Jane	British	C. Maitland	Isle of France
5	Eliza	British	R. Gibson	Isle of France
5	Theia	British	C. F. Davies	Rangoon
5	Neptune	British	W. E. Edwards	Rangoon

Sonnet.

TO EDITH.

Edith! 'tis sweet in solitude, to woo
Remembrance of the gentleness and grace,
And goodness, that adorn thy form and face;
Thine image ever rising to my view,
With those soul-soothing eyes of hazel hue,
Beaming, as if they caught their radiance from
The glow of thy young heart—Affection's home,
Sincere and tender, kind and constant too.
When thoughts of all that hath been, or may be,
Conspire with present cares my heart to sadden;
Like beacon to the tempest toss'd, of thee
A blissful vision comes, to soothe and gladden,
Sweet, as far music o'er the waters borne,
Or zephyr wafted from the blossom'd thorn,

November, 1822.

W—

Answer to DIAM DLO NA's Riddle.

DIAM DLO NA your freaks too long you've play'd,
Your name read back, and you prove AN OLD MAID.
He is the syllable which proves me male,
My next is *mis*, and makes me a female,
The *hem*'s well-known to Ladies notable;
And *p*'s the letter, begins peaceable,
My last is *here*, and should you join clearly,
The word *he-mis-p'here*—'tis done to a T—.
To those whom Globes, Arts and Sciences please,
The *sphere* or *hemisphere*, these cannot tease;
But those who quit one *sphere* for another,
Will surely find home and friends are better,
My readers will judge how mighty I am,
Brother and I the whole globe we can span.
Look around you and my whole you will see,
In either *hemisphere* you needs must be.
Your riddle is found out, your name and a',
So, good bye, dear maid, or DIAM DLO NA.

Caleb's Alley.

Ballad.

I.

Sleep on!—I will not break thy rest,
Tho' long around thy rustic bower
The lark hath sung;—the sun hath prest
His glowing signet on each flower.
Long too the rook on ruined tower,
Hath sung his unmelodious lay;
And I have tarried many an hour,
A gay good morrow, Sweet! to say.

II.

Sleep on!—it were not meet to mar
The opiate bliss that binds thy breast;
The thraldom fancy holds to bar,
Or check the visions of thy rest.
On daisied lea, and green hills crest,
I've watched the morn its tints display;
And wished the lingering hours were past,
A gay good morrow, Sweet! to say.

III.

Sleep on!—I'll soothe thy slumbers sweet,
With faithful passion's serenades;—
And if the sounds thy senses greet,
Soft stealing thro' thy lattice-shade,
Think, then, of him who, thro' the glade
Pusies his solitary way;—
Who waits thy coming, sleeping maid,
A gay good morrow, Sweet! to say.

Bangalore.—*Madras Courier*:

ROB ROY.

Ships Advertised for Different Ports.

Ships' Names.	Commanders.	Where Bound	Probable time of Sailing.
Providence,	Samuel Owen, . .	Madras and London,	All January.
Lady Raffles, . . .	James Coxwell, . .	London,	Early in Jan.
Larkins,	H. R. Wilkinson, . .	London,	All Dec.
Hibernia,	— Mackintosh, . .	London,	All Dec.
Duke of Bedford	F. A. Cunningham	London,	15th Dec.
Clyde,	J. Driver,	London touch ing at Madras and the Cape,	10th Dec.
Lotus,	J. R. F. Doveton	London,	15th Dec.
William Money, . .	James Jackson, . .	London,	25th Dec.
Catherine,	W. Knox,	London,	All December.
Bengal Merchant	Alexander Brown	London,	20th Dec.
Phoenix,	J. Weatherhead, . .	London,	All Dec.
La Belle Alliance	W. Rolfe,	London,	Early in Jan.
Calcutta,	— Stroyan,	Liverpool,	15th Dec.
John Taylor,	— Atkinson,	Liverpool,	1st Dec.
Franklin,	B. Chirop,	Isle of France & Bourdeaux,	End of Dec.
Bordelais,	— Gallais,	Bourdeaux,	All Dec.
Heracles,	— Desham,	For the Eastward	Middle Dec.
Hashmy,	W. Kinsey,	Eastward,	20th Dec.
Maitland,	R. Babcock,	New S. Wales,	15th Dec.
Gorgiano,	Governor Phillips,		

Stations of Vessels in the River.

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 5, 1822.

At Diamond Harbour.—H. C. S. ASTELL,—GOLCONDA, outward-bound, remains,—COLUMBIA, passed down.

Kedgeree.—His Majesty's Fr. GLASGOW.—GEORGE THE FOURTH outward-bound, remains,—EAST INDIAN, passed down.

New Anchorage.—H. C. Ships PRINCE REGENT, DORSETSHIRE, WARREN HASTINGS, MARCHIONESS OF ELY, and WINCHELSEA.

Saugor.—H. C. Ship ASIA, JOHANNE MARIA, GLOUCESTER, MARY, ANN, DANUBE, (Amico. brig), and HOMER, (Ditto), gone to Sea.

Marriages.

On the 30th ultimo, Mr. JOHN LEWIS DE ABREU, to Miss BARBARA MARIA LEMAN.

At Chicacole, on the 27th ultimo, by P. R. CANALET, Esq. Magistrate, C. DE ORMEAUM, Esq. Assistant Surgeon, Garrison and Zillah of Chicacole, to Miss MATILDA COLLINS.

Births.

On the 2d instant, Mrs. J. GRINNELL, of a still-born Son.

At Jungpore, on the 1st instant, the Lady of JAMES MASEYK, Esq. of a Son.

On the 30th ultimo, the Lady of Captain NEWTON WALLACE, of the Cuttack Legion, of a Son.

At Jeypore, on the 20th ultimo, the Lady of Captain JOSIAH STEWART, of a Son.

At Nagpore, on the 18th ultimo, the Lady of Captain WILSON, of His Majesty's 38th Foot, of a Daughter.

Deaths.

On the 6th instant, at the house of Mr. G. R. GARDENER, in Italy, Miss SUSAN MARTIN, aged 16 years.

At Chunar, on the 28th ultimo, Ensign DANIEL CAMPBELL, 2d Battalion 19th Regiment of Native Infantry, much and most deservedly regretted by all who knew his worth. A Fever and Liver complaint, caught while clearing the Hileah Pass, for the march of the European Regiment, was the cause of the death of this amiable young Officer, but it must be consolatory to his friends to know, that he died, as he had lived, "fearing the Lord."

At Allipore, on the 26th ultimo, Mrs. C. GABRIEL.

At Black Town, on the 6th ultimo, Mr. A. LAFONTAINE, aged 31 years, of a consumption, leaving behind him an infant Child, and a helpless Sister to deplore his irreparable loss.